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HERALD TRIBUNE, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1977 (Sept. 22), Friday, Sept. 23, 1977 (Sept. 23), Saturday, Sept. 24, 1977 (Sept. 24), Sunday, Sept. 25, 1977 (Sept. 25), Monday, Sept. 26, 1977 (Sept. 26), Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1977 (Sept. 27), Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1977 (Sept. 28), Thursday, Sept. 29, 1977 (Sept. 29), Friday, Sept. 30, 1977 (Sept. 30), Saturday, Oct. 1, 1977 (Oct. 1), Sunday, Oct. 2, 1977 (Oct. 2), Monday, Oct. 3, 1977 (Oct. 3), Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1977 (Oct. 4), Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1977 (Oct. 5), Thursday, Oct. 6, 1977 (Oct. 6), Friday, Oct. 7, 1977 (Oct. 7), Saturday, Oct. 8, 1977 (Oct. 8), Sunday, Oct. 9, 1977 (Oct. 9), Monday, Oct. 10, 1977 (Oct. 10), Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1977 (Oct. 11), Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1977 (Oct. 12), Thursday, Oct. 13, 1977 (Oct. 13), Friday, Oct. 14, 1977 (Oct. 14), Saturday, Oct. 15, 1977 (Oct. 15), Sunday, Oct. 16, 1977 (Oct. 16), Monday, Oct. 17, 1977 (Oct. 17), Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1977 (Oct. 18), Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1977 (Oct. 19), Thursday, Oct. 20, 1977 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## But No One Debates Marcos on Controls

# Filipinos Divided After 5 Years of Martial Law

By Lewis M. Simons

MANILA, Sept. 21 (WP).—Today, President Ferdinand Marcos has decreed, is a special holiday for all Filipinos to give thanks for five years of martial law, practiced here under the labels of "the new society" and "constitutional authoritarianism."

Unknown to most of the archipelago's 43 million residents, the regime marked the occasion by arresting 28 students, professors, factory workers and slum community leaders. Their offense? Planning a demonstration, scheduled for Friday, to protest martial law.

According to a witness, the 28 were taken to Camp Crame, in suburban Manila, for interrogation by the Metrocom Intelligence and Security Group. Foreign allegations that this organization tortured other detainees has caused Mr. Marcos great embarrassment recently.

For a few weeks, Mr. Marcos seemed to be relaxing some of the restraints he had imposed since seizing dictatorial control of the republic on Sept. 21, 1972. Students have been allowed to protest quietly on their campuses and some illegal strikes have been tolerated.

Not Loosening Grip  
But today's arrests indicate that Mr. Marcos does not have any serious intention of loosening his grip sufficiently to allow the Philippines to return to what he terms "normalcy." A significant number of concerned people here are firmly convinced that the President will maintain martial law, in fact if not in name, for as long as he remains in office.

And perhaps an even more significant number of Filipinos are content to see that happen. They remember that before Mr. Marcos imposed martial law, this city had a reputation as Southeast Asia's version of Al Capone's Chicago.

Nightclubs and restaurants posted signs asking customers to check their guns at the door. Politicians ran their own private armies of thugs. The southern part of the country was threatened by Muslim secessionists, the north by Communist insurgents.

There have been some improvements, but how many is open to debate. The problem is that there are no debates in the Philippines on the pros and cons of martial law.

Those who would protest must do so quietly among themselves in squalid shacks in the slum of Tondo, in locked university rooms at the close of classes, and in a few palatial homes in Forbes Park, where the former anti-Marcos oligarchic families bitterly recall their fall from power.

The Complaints  
They commiserate about the unknown thousands jailed in the last five years, about the torture, about the corruption which, they say, has simply shifted from the control of Mr. Marcos's enemies to the control of Mr. Marcos's friends and relatives; about the once outrageously free newspapers which are now dispiritedly dull; about the buildup of the armed forces and the emasculation of the courts.

Yet others are grateful to the President for what they see as the blessings of martial law: 600,000 illegal firearms confiscated, 145 private armies disbanded, more roads and bridges built than in the entire period before the take-over, an influx of Western investment, a tenuous cease-fire with the southern Muslims, the arrest of many top Communist leaders, and scores of magnificently designed museums, convention halls, hotels and office buildings.

But Marcos, handsome and fit at 60, the most decorated Filipino to emerge from World War II, the highest-ranked law graduate in the country, a brilliant orator in English and two Philippine dialects, a tireless administrator,



Ferdinand Marcos

is undoubtedly his own best spokesman. What, he was asked, did he consider his regime's greatest achievements?

"The new society was estab-

lished because of anarchy, rebellion, secession, criminal syndicates and leftists and rightists combining to take power by force," he replied. "We'd reached the point where certain individuals monopolized the human rights belonging to all individuals in the nation."

"Next, there was the need to extirpate the causes of rebellion. There were valid grievances, social inequities, and the like. These had to be removed by way of radical restructuring—social, economic and political."

"These were our objectives and therefore these are our greatest achievements."

### No Debate

Because there is no longer any organized political opposition to Mr. Marcos, no one is in a position to debate publicly with the President. But a paper prepared for underground distribution, the People's Assembly for Freedom, attacks Mr. Marcos's equation of objectives with achievements.

"There is little sense of purpose or direction," the paper states, "in an image-obsessed administration whose blueprints are claimed as achievements and

whose policies are confused with actual performance."

The paper blames the Manila press which, while technically no longer censored, has come under the ownership of relatives of Mr. Marcos and his wife, Imelda, for perpetuating this "confused" view. The People's Assembly hopes to put together an opposition force if Mr. Marcos keeps his promise to hold local elections by the end of next year.

### Election Plans

Mr. Marcos has reiterated his plans to hold elections since first making the announcement last month before the eighth World Law Conference here. But provisions which appear in the newspapers almost every day have made a number of observers dubious.

"I grew up in the give-and-take and the rough in-fighting of politics and law," Mr. Marcos said in an interview with The Washington Post. "So I don't think I can get away from elections." But he stipulated that, until the uneasy cease-fire with the Muslim separatists in the south reached a "solution," martial law would remain in effect throughout the Philippines. This could mean almost anything.

A Western diplomat, whose embassy cultivated extremely close relations with the regime, said he was "certain" that Mr. Marcos would not put his own political future on the line "unless he's 100 per cent positive of winning an overwhelming victory. He takes no chances."

### Drive Against Rebels

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Government forces have had heavy casualties in the biggest drive against Muslim rebels in the southern Philippines since a cease-fire was reached nine months ago, informed sources said today. The sources could not give precise figures.

Military sources said a major battle was going on with a rebel band blamed for planting a land mine that killed 24 persons on Basilan Island last weekend. Several thousand troops are believed to be engaged in the drive.

## Brazil Completes Rupture of U.S. Military Links

BRASILIA, Sept. 21 (AP).—Brazil has canceled four military agreements with the United States in a move that the U.S. ambassador said ends "all formal structure of military cooperation between the two countries."

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry, in a formal note, announced the termination of a Brazilian-U.S. military commission and a naval commission established in 1942 to coordinate World War II efforts. Also rescinded were a 1967 pact governing use of imported U.S. armaments and a 1952 agreement for U.S. participation in aerial mapping of Brazil.

This week's action underlined Brazil's current campaign to free itself from dependency on the United States. Last March, the military government canceled a 1952 accord establishing a joint commission that supervised Brazil's purchase of U.S. military equipment. At the same time, Brazil refused a \$50-million loan credit for the purchase of U.S. military supplies because of human-rights demands attached to the aid by the U.S. Congress.

The Brazilian government, run by army generals since a coup in 1964, has been accused of torture and repression of dissidents.

### 6 Die in Plane Crash

RAID KREUZNACH, West Germany, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Four British passengers and two West German pilots were killed when their chartered light aircraft crashed near here today.

## 3 War Protesters Jailed in U.S. After Appeals of '70 Arrests Fail

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—In 1970, three young men demonstrated against the Vietnam war at a small college near Washington.

Joy Rainey, 31, is married, the father of two children and was head of employee relations with a manufacturing firm. James McClung, 36, was a public information specialist at the Library of Congress and Stephen Rochelle, 29, worked at an engineering firm.

Last week they were ordered to report to the Rockingham County, Va., jail to begin their sentences.

Judge Joshua Robinson said in court that the usual reasons for sending people to jail—punishment, retribution or rehabilitation—did not apply in this case. Judge Robinson was quoted as saying that he would not overturn a jury's decision, even one seven years old, and that he had to uphold the integrity of the judicial process.

Rainey called it "a hell of a reason to send three people to jail who've built up their lives in the past seven years."

The jury that heard the case imposed six-month jail terms and \$500 fines on Rochelle and Rainey. McClung got a nine-month sentence and a \$1,000 fine. The trio appealed to the federal courts but unsuccessfully just.

Jack DeJoy, who prosecuted the case seven years ago, said: "They could have served their time then. To appeal, they paid their money and took their chances. It was a serious criminal offense . . . in creating a situation that required use of police in a crowd."

## U.S., Canada Sign Alaska Gas Pact

OTTAWA, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Canada and the United States formally signed an agreement yesterday to construct a multi-billion-dollar pipeline to carry Alaskan natural gas through Canada to U.S. users, and possibly to transport Canadian gas to consumers in southern Canada at a later stage.

Signing the document were U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger and Deputy Prime Minister Allan Rock. The two had headed the negotiating teams that drew up the complex agreement.

"It is clearly evident that, by working together on this gigantic undertaking, both nations can derive benefits far outweighing those that either country could obtain by proceeding on its own," Mr. MacEachen said at the ceremony in the Foreign Office.

The pipeline, expected to be completed by 1981, will go from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, southward along the Alaska Highway through the southern Yukon and

Alberta in Canada, covering 3,594 miles. Its cost is currently estimated at \$8.6 billion.

A spur may be added later to take gas from the Mackenzie River Delta and the Beaufort Sea in Arctic Canada to customers in the south, should the northern Canadian reserve prove rich enough to justify the expense. Meanwhile, the Alaska Highway line will serve the U.S. Middle West from the copious Alaskan supply.

## Blackout, Curfew Lifted in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 21 (AP).—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday lifted the 17-day-old curfew and blackout imposed on Lusaka, Kafue, Chilanga and Livingstone following an alleged air raid by Rhodesian planes on the border town of Feira.

A government spokesman said that although the curfew and blackout orders have been revoked, these orders "may be reimposed at short notice in any part of Zambia."

Rhodesia denied making any air raid and said the blackout was to conceal the movement of Cuban troops into Zambia to train black guerrillas.

### Gondola Blockade

VENICE, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—About 30 gondollers blocked the Grand Canal for several hours today to protest unlicensed taxi launches, which they said were hurting business.



North American Indians listen to speech at the international conference in Geneva.

## Indians Claim U.S. Stealing Their Resources

GENEVA, Sept. 21 (AP).—Nine-tenths of the uranium mined in the United States is on Indian land, an International Indian Treaty Council report claimed here today.

"Rich natural resources" on Indian reservations are being "stolen" in order that Indians disappear through "institutionalized and systematic genocide," the report alleged.

The report, made by the New York-based council representing American Indian tribes, was presented to the Conference of Discrimination Against Indigenous Populations of the Americas, which is meeting at the United Nations European headquarters here until Friday.

In addition to the uranium, large reserves of petroleum and coal are on Indian land, as well as copper, timber and "other minerals," the report said.

### Billions of Dollars

On the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota, "billions of dollars of gold" are being mined "without a cent paid" to the Indians, the report claimed. This, it says, breaks a treaty of 1868 which assured that half of the minerals mined would go to the tribe.

Indian unemployment ranges from an average of 70 per cent to 90 per cent in winter months, the council said. Those who are employed in mines or factories work at half the U.S. minimum wage and are fired on completion of their training, according to the report.

The Indians could develop "entirely feasible economic systems" based on the use of natural resources on their reservations, the report said. Industries could include leather goods and meat processing.

The Indians of the Southwest could be producing "all the rubber needed by the U.S.," it added.

The report also claims that U.S. military projects will lead to the "pollution and degradation" of Indian water rights, which are guaranteed by "multiple treaties."

Sale of Water  
In the Missouri River Basin, the United States intends to "deliberately break the law" for the

sake of 35 to 55 years of intense energy production, the report said. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, it alleged, continues to arrange the sale of water from the Missouri River "as if the native people, their treaties and their rights to water did not exist."

Violence, alcoholism and drug abuse all will result among native Indians from the lack of water, when water is taken for the projected energy development, particularly coal mining, the report claimed. Much of the coal will be used for power "entirely off the reservations."

The report said that the energy

projects would employ mostly non-Indians.

North American Indians are represented at the conference mainly by Iroquois from New York State, Sioux from the Dakotas, and Creeks and Cheyennes from Oklahoma. A 103-year-old Hopi chief also made the trip to Geneva.

Russell Means, an activist in the Indian struggle for autonomy, is attending the conference and said he plans to go to eastern Europe after the conference to raise the Indian human rights problems in view of the forthcoming Belgrade conference to review the Helsinki agreement.

## Occupied-Land Settlements Still Controversial in Israel

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21 (NYT).—There are currently 77 of them, most of them modern Jewish settlements engaged in farming and light industry and ringed by security fences.

But because they are in Arab lands that the Israelis captured in the 1967 war, they are an increasing source of friction between Israel and its ally, the United States. Washington calls them illegal and says they are obstacles to the Carter administration's efforts to obtain a Middle East peace.

Arab countries want the UN General Assembly to condemn Israel's settlement policy at the current session, which opened yesterday, and although nearly all the settlements are the work of the previous Labor party government, they are at the center of a major debate still going on here.

The communities—some of them *moshavim*, or cooperatives; others *kibbutzim*, or communal settlements—consist on the average of several hundred Israelis each and are said to have a total population of fewer than 10,000. They tend to be populated by young Israelis with growing families, some of them urban expatriates.

Self-Sufficient  
For the most part, the settlements are self-contained units, with their own schools, shops and recreation facilities. While farming is a major occupation, many engage as well in such light industry as the assembly of electronic components and the manufacture of costume jewelry.

From the moment that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's right-of-center Likud bloc swept to a surprise victory in general elections last May, Israel's long-contested policy of establishing Jewish settlements in occupied lands became a pivotal issue both internally and in the international effort to reconvene peace talks at Geneva.

The previous government's settlement policy had been guided primarily by defense considerations, with the pattern of communities widely dispersed as representing Israel's essential borders. The Likud bloc did not preclude the return of some lands to the Arabs on the West Bank and in other occupied areas. But the Likud bloc's policy encompasses much more. Mr. Begin and his followers assert that the West Bank, which they call Judea and Samaria, is rightfully part of Israel because of a biblical link with the ancient Jewish homeland.

Since the six-day war of 1967, Israel has established 113 settlements, 77 of them in the occupied Arab areas, the remainder within Israel's 1948 borders.

The Distribution  
The 77 in the occupied areas involve 26 on the Golan Heights, 17 in the Rafiah area, at the southern end of the Gaza Strip, 3 at Sinai south of the Israeli port of Eilat and on the West Bank, 21 in the Jordan Valley, 7 in what is called the Hebron

bloc near the Moslem town of Hebron and 3 on West Bank hillsides.

On the drawing boards are settlement plans for the next 15 years, calling for the creation of 186 new communities, with a total of 49 of them to be built in the occupied territories.

Of the 49, the plans, which are subject to change, call for 15 new settlements by 1992 on the West Bank, 20 for the Rafiah area, 10 for the Golan Heights and 4 in the eastern part of the Israeli-held portion of Sinai.

The controversy over Likud's settlement policy intensified recently when Mr. Begin's outspoken agriculture minister, Ariel Sharon, a former general who was a hero in the 1973 war, spoke of settling 2 million Jews by the end of the century from the Golan Heights through the Jordan Valley and to the tip of the Sinai Peninsula on the Red Sea.

His plan was labeled illiberal by critics who asked where he intended to get the Jewish settlers from, since Israel's current immigration rate is just about even with its immigration rate.

Security Issue  
Another instance of his outspokenness occurred early this month when he said in an interview that "not all the settlement activities on the West Bank had been published."

The remarks caused an uproar here and Mr. Sharon subsequently issued a statement saying his remarks had been misinterpreted. "Israel has set up settlements openly and will continue to do so," he said. U.S. officials in Washington were told the same. But a cloud of suspicion still lingers over the incident.

The settlements issue came up in Washington Monday when Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, who opposes the creation of a separate Palestinian state on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, discussed his views with President Carter. He favors giving the Palestinians a large measure of internal autonomy and self-government while the Israelis would maintain strategic military strongpoints.

## Anti-Bribery Bill Gains in House

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The House Commerce Committee approved yesterday a bill that would make it illegal for U.S. companies or their employees to bribe foreign officials. More than 300 U.S. companies, including Lockheed, Exxon, Gulf Oil and American Airlines, have revealed millions of dollars in foreign and domestic payments made in the last few years to help obtain business or to get favorable action by foreign governments.

The bill provides for a \$10,000 fine or five years in jail for those involved in such payments. Last year the Senate passed a similar bill, but the House never acted on it. The Senate passed its bribery bill again in May.

## Park Unlikely To Meet U.S. Probers Soon

Longer Stay in Se Predicted by Lawy

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Sept. 21 (WP).—Sun Park is unlikely to meet U.S. authorities for questioning by U.S. authorities in congressional bribery scandal attorney indicated today.

The lawyer, William H. Hurdley, said that Mr. Park, not to leave the country South Korean investigators finished their probe of his

After that, he said, the South Korean businessman was willing to questions from U.S. investigators in a third country, only U.S. and South Korean governments approved such an arrangement.

Mr. Hurdley's remarks affirmed that the Park, or all at a gala event with hope of an early settlement Washington attorney said something may be worked in the next month, or so.

Mr. Hurdley appeared news conference which he arranged to permit U.S. respondents to question Mr. When Mr. Park did not up, Mr. Hurdley explained they both felt that since it had been resolved it would be appropriate for him to an interview. Mr. Park has been living since late last month, dictating accounts of his and other felonies in an attempt to influence Congress was sealed early this month inington.

## Fahmy Meets Carter, Aide

(Continued from Page 1)  
said that Mr. Vance would further talks with the Egyptian "some specific American suggestions on the element peace treaty."

Mr. Fahmy had no comment statement by Mr. Dayan: West Bank mayors or other estimates publicly known estimate Liberation Organization sympathizers would be seen at a reconvened Geneva conference.

Secret Talks Reported  
CAIRO, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Mr. Dayan had secret to Europe last week with the Minister of Jordan, Mo'atza, to resolve difference the Israeli-held West Bank Jordan, Palestinian source today.

The Palestinian source there were differences between King Hussein and Mr. King Hussein, they said London last month on it ascribed to Jordan under Israeli peace plan. Jordan have both denied it meeting took place.

4 Senators Write Van  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Four senators are asking Vance for assurances "the he absolutely no enhance of Egypt's Soviet-built fighter U.S. technicians overhaul repair them."

Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J. Frank Church, D-Idaho, Hubert Humphrey, D-Min. Sen. Richard Stone, D-Vt. said in a letter, dated at briefings they received from State Department on the maintenance deal "were satisfactory."

The State Department of last week that the administration urged Lockheed and Electric to participate with Raytheon and possibly other pean firms, in repairing 250 MIG-21 super sonic fighters.

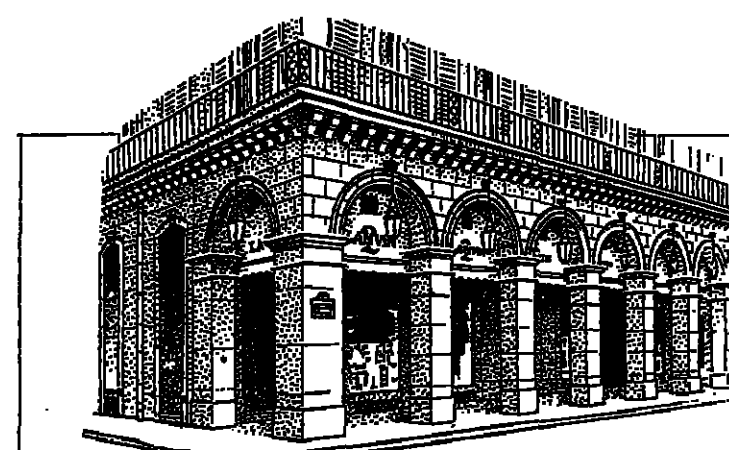
## Catholics Assess Rhodesia Shift Black Population

LONDON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Rhodesian government was urged by Roman Catholics of putting 500,000 of the 6.4 million blacks into one of "great hardship" in 200,000 villages.

A report published in the Catholic Commission Peace and Justice in Rhodesia said that the total population of these villages is about 250,000. The report said most of the villages are northeast and southeast areas closest to the bases in neighboring Mozambique.

It said that the blacks are cramped, lack sanitation facilities, clean water and food and are not compensated for their lost property.

The report stated that Rhodesian government of claim Africans in rural have pleaded to be put in protected villages for safety the guerrillas, the security have burned African settlements to force the people to move



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## Ex-Experimenter Tells Prober

## CIA's LSD Spray Was Big Fizzle

Bill Richards (GTON, Sept. 21 (WP). He began—as the story in Capitol Hill yesterday assigned for a agents to fly to San round up recruits from then spray the mazy- in a newly developed and in a safe house agency.

experiment was not to go down in the an- gence stumps, a at acknowledged to a ate panel. The sen- opening two days of to the CIA's mind-

n Aides Possibly Doped  
ad in 1971, Senators Told

TON, Sept. 21 (UPI). ey Gottlieb, former e CIA's mind-control stified today that have been an attempt ally hostile" people solly the behavior of : in former President ion's party during a trip overseas in "ap- 1971."

ish, 59, who retired A in 1973, told a Sen- nittee that "I accept sibility for my own : CIA's mind control v research, known as -Ultra. He pointed out experiments began "when the United involved "in a real with Communism."

ish said the mind- iles may still go on ight up a mysterious e he said may have president's physician in the Nixon party Nixon visited both Russia in 1972.

at the White House n. Office indicate t Mr. Nixon did not ntries considered un- e Associated Press

sh did not say where ight have occurred. ng ago," he said, "in with a presidential

control experiments, known as Project MK-Ultra. The problem, explained David Rhodes, who was one of the MK- Ultra operatives, was that it was summer and the safe house had no air-conditioning. The agents were afraid the LSD would drift out an open window if they sprayed it at the party.

Nature's Triumph  
"The weather defeated us," said Mr. Rhodes.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate Human Resources Subcommittee on Health, prodded the reluctant former agent for more details.

"Well, did you ever get sent back to San Francisco?" Sen. Kennedy asked.

"Once more," admitted Mr. Rhodes. "We were sent back to

attend the first National Lesbian Conference."

It was, he said, all part of the effort by the CIA through the 1950s and 1960s to understand and influence patterns of human behavior. Mr. Rhodes, who is retired, said he now is "a consultant on everything from management affairs to parapsychology."

The description of the agency's MK-Ultra efforts that emerged at yesterday's hearing was more like a portrayal of bumbling amateurs than anything out of James Bond.

Philip Goldman, another former MK-Ultra agent, said he was assigned by the CIA to develop devices for political harassment abroad. One he told the committee, would propel vials filled with tear gas up to 100 yards.

The device was ordered, said Mr. Goldman, after an agent tried tossing one of the vials out of his hotel window into a foreign political rally. The vial bounced off a wall and broke open, filling the hotel room with gas, he said.

Other Gadgets

In addition to the faulty LSD bug-bomb, Mr. Goldman said he made "billy clubs that shot tear gas, drug-laced swizzle sticks that melted away in drinks and a hypodermic needle that shot drugs into corked wine bottles."

Most of the devices, he said, were turned over for field testing to George White, a federal narcotics agent who went by the name of Morgan Hall and operated a San Francisco safe house for both the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the CIA.

Mr. Goldman said he presumed that Mr. White, who has since died, tested the devices in San Francisco bars.

The CIA was criticized yesterday by Dr. Charles Geschickter, the former Georgetown University professor whose private medical research fund served as a front for \$2.2 million in CIA-funded covert research over a 13-year span.

Dr. Geschickter said that documents released recently by the CIA on its research funding were not accurate. In some cases, he said, the agency overstated its role in research projects and the CIA said it had paid bills for services that he knew were not performed. He said he did not know where such money actually went.



GET THOSE SKIS WAXED—Early and disconcertingly unseasonable snow blanketed Zermatt Monday as a hotel carriage makes its way through the village streets.

## On Ailing Jehovah's Witnesses in U.S.

## Heart Surgery Without Transfusion Reported

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Sept. 20 (NYT).

Heart operations generally require blood transfusions but it has now been demonstrated that they can be done successfully without them, according to a report published yesterday of 542 operations at Jehovah's Witnesses as a hospital in Houston.

Such surgery involves a greater, but still acceptable, risk of death for those who object to transfusions on religious grounds, said the surgeons who performed the operations at the Texas Heart Institute of St. Luke's Episcopal and Texas Children's Hospitals in Houston.

Also, the experience has led surgeons at the heart institute to reduce substantially the amount of blood given to all heart surgery patients, one of the surgeons said.

The 542 operations were performed over the last 20 years and the ages of the patients ranged from 1 to 89, according to the report by Dr. David Ott and Dr. Denton Cooley in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

## 51 Deaths

Of the 542 patients, 51 died. Anemia, or low blood counts, before or after surgery contributed to the deaths of 12 patients. Loss of blood was the direct cause of three deaths.

The death rates varied according to the type of heart surgery. For some types, the rates were about double of those for patients

who accepted blood transfusions. For example, of the 362 patients who had open-heart surgery requiring temporary use of a heart-lung machine, 39, or 10.7 per cent, died. Dr. Ott said that the death rate was about 5 per cent for those who accepted transfusions.

For coronary artery bypass operations, the death rate was 6.5 per cent for Jehovah's Witnesses, compared with a 3-per-

cent rate among others. The death rate was 14 per cent for those Jehovah's Witnesses having surgery on one or more heart valves. The death rate is less than 10 per cent for patients who accept transfusions.

As a general rule, cardiac surgeons will not operate unless the patient agrees to accept transfusions when the doctor believes they are indicated.

Dr. Cooley did virtually all 542 operations, Dr. Ott said. Although other heart surgeons have performed operations without transfusions, the Texas Heart Institute series is believed to be the largest. Dr. Ott said that "we don't claim that in operating on these patients without blood that we get as good a result as we could if we could use blood." They were done, he said, because "we believe that a patient should have a right to make his or her own decision, and that the physician has a moral responsibility to respect the wishes of the patient."

The doctors said that they were unaware of any claims made against a physician for failing to administer blood to a Jehovah's Witness patient. (From yesterday's late editions.)

Carter Asks Rein  
On Postal Agency

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).

The administration proposed yesterday that the President appoint the postmaster general, returning a measure of federal control to the Postal Service after its six years of independence.

The proposal fulfills in part a campaign promise by Mr. Carter to make the huge agency more accountable to the public. The administration refused, however, to go along with a House proposal to abolish the service's board of governors.

The administration's announcement was a disappointment to a number of groups that advocate a return to clear federal control of the independent agency—and an end to retrenchment policies of the past year, including a reduction of service to five days and the ongoing shutdowns of rural post offices.

## Kyprianou Better

NICOSIA, Sept. 21 (AP).

President Spyros Kyprianou, who fell ill while working in his office yesterday, was "much better today," a government spokesman said.

Informers From Leftist Party  
Were Paid \$1.6 Million by FBI

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The FBI paid \$1,683,000 to 301 informers over 16 years to report on the Socialist Workers' party, an organization the FBI investigated for 38 years without establishing wrongdoing, court records showed yesterday.

Disclosure of the payments provided a rare glimpse into the price the bureau pays for information, but it was not inclusive.

The investment covered only the 301 paid informants who were members of the Socialist Workers' party or its youth affiliate, the

Young Socialist Alliance, from 1960 to last year. Remuneration for 1,000 other persons who informed on the two groups but did not join was not included in the calculation.

The two affiliated groups say that they have a combined membership of about 2,500.

## Damage Suit

The information was disclosed in "discovery" proceedings related to the party's multimillion-dollar damage suit against the FBI and other government agencies.

Testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee last year showed that the FBI budgeted more than \$7 million for its domestic security information program in fiscal 1976. Committee spokesmen commented that the amount was more than twice that paid to informants on organized crime.

The FBI has not previously made public its outlays for individual informants—information it apparently provided only reluctantly in the civil damage suit in federal court in New York. (Los Angeles Times.)

\$364.5-Million Bill  
For Cruise Work  
Moves in Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).

The Senate Armed Services Committee approved yesterday a \$364.5-million supplemental U.S. military authorization bill, primarily to step up development of long-range Cruise missiles.

Expedited development of the Cruise missile, an unmanned warhead-carrying aircraft, was urged by President Carter when he announced on June 30 his decision to halt production of the new supersonic B-1 bomber.

The authorization bill would allow \$220 million for full-scale development of two versions of a long-range air-launched Cruise missile.

It also includes \$20 million recommended by the Pentagon this week to begin a prototype development program for an F-111 bomber with the range of the B-1 and the weapons-loading capacity of the current B-52 bomber.

Another \$76.7 million was approved for programs to improve the B-52, beginning to modify some of those aircraft for use as Cruise missile carriers and giving them better navigational systems.

Humphrey Returns  
To Public Activity

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21 (AP).

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, 72, made his first public appearance this week since leaving a hospital on Sept. 2 and warned in a speech to the Minnesota AFL-CIO convention that he's "not about ready to have somebody cover me up."

It was an emotional coming-out for Sen. Humphrey. He underwent surgery last month and it was discovered that he has inoperable cancer of the pelvis. Doctors at that time refused to speculate on a life expectancy, saying "It could be months, it could be years."

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## Slump in Orders for Plants

## Business Is Bad in U.S. Reactor Industry

John Vinocur

RE, Sept. 21 (NYT). Manufacturers of nuclear r in deep trouble. g markets show no over, and the indus- now facing the disin- skills and production sink up since World

is terrible. In the atomic power seemed energy source for the ' of the century and spans ordered an 30 reactors a year to electricity generating after this bright pe- ansion, domestic or- allen to almost north-

there were three or- w plants. This year, been four, although sive preliminary con-

two years, you are e this business dism- ed Howard Winterson, kient at Combustion, one of the U.S. as.

'Very Tough' get to show a profit," then everybody works dog, things are going very tough."

mpanies have turned nately to coal from s that use nuclear n process in the reac- s the steam needed e industry's power- rlines.

one for the change, churs say, are regu- stretch the delivery clear plants to more us and thereby mul- ary costs, decreased electricity as a result e recession and higher uring resistance by rumentalist groups s perceived as an ac- clear bias within the nistration.

current slump, the facturers of nuclear Westinghouse Elec- the General Electric tion Engineering and k & Wilson Co. are o operate their nuclear sions through an in- backing, based on it- estimated at about e \$20 billion by in- ves. The size of the

backlog is described as deceptively large because of the possibility of cancellations and the lack of any new business.

Westinghouse and General Electric have not had new orders since 1975. Overseas sales, once a major hope for development, now seem threatened by administration export controls and local anti-nuclear sentiment of an intensity so far unknown in the United States.

"The technical people are very disillusioned with the business and are beginning to look outside," Mr. Winterson said. "How could you blame an engineer for thinking, 'I've got a family

to support. Maybe I ought to go to aerospace.' There's nothing really optimistic to hold him back with. In a sense, it could mean dismantling a generation of advanced technology."

But there are many who do not despair about the industry's troubles.

The wasting illness that has attacked the business is seen by some environmentalists as a salutary development in blocking expansion of a technology they call unsafe and unreliable. It is also a kind of vindication for a small group of economists who have maintained that coal power is cheaper in the long term than nuclear fuel.

House, Defying Carter, Votes  
Breeder Reactor Plant Fund

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—In a severe blow to President Carter's campaign to curb the worldwide spread of nuclear weapons, the House voted yesterday to press ahead with construction of a plutonium-breeding nuclear power plant at Clinch River, Tenn.

Defying a veto threat, the House rejected, by a vote of 246 to 162, Mr. Carter's request that the long-controversial \$2.2-billion project be canceled as part of a U.S. effort to persuade Britain, Germany, France, Japan and other U.S. allies to curtail development of their own breeder technologies.

By an even bigger margin, 377 to 129, the House then turned down a Senate-passed compromise proposal to defer construction of the Clinch River plant for a year pending new feasibility studies. Instead, it approved \$150 million for next year, enough to allow both research and construction to begin.

That left the House in the position of endorsing a recommendation by its Science and Technology Committee that construction proceed immediately. Proponents argued that development of the Clinch River's new fuel-creating technology was vital needed to help avert future energy shortages.

In the White House view, how-

ever, the plant's breeder reactor, in creating or "breeding" plutonium from uranium as it generates heat for electricity, could do far more than stretch the world's supply of natural uranium.

Besides being re-used as power plant fuel, plutonium can be converted readily to a nuclear explosive. Thus, worldwide development of plutonium breeder reactors could lead to the wide-spread availability of huge quantities of this weapons-grade material.

A keystone of the administration's efforts to persuade other nations to curb breeder development has been a pledge that the United States likewise would limit its activities.

The House's action yesterday, coupled with the Senate's earlier refusal to kill the Clinch River project, thus may completely undermine diplomatic efforts that already had run into stiff resistance abroad.

Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger had warned that chances of a veto were "excellent" even if the final version of the bill contained the Senate's so-called compromise of deferring construction at Clinch River.

About \$400 million already has been spent for research and design on the project. (Los Angeles Times.)

Panama Leader  
To Visit Israel  
Later This Month

JERUSALEM, Sept. 21.—Panama-

manian leader Maj. Gen. Omar Torrijos has accepted an invitation to visit Israel this month, Israeli officials said yesterday.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's invitation to Gen. Torrijos renewed invitations dating back to 1970, the Los Angeles Times reported. Few small countries are willing to respond to friendly overtures from Israel because of the threat of boycotts or sanctions by Arab oil countries.

Gen. Torrijos had been friendly to Israel earlier, but guided his country into the ranks of nonaligned nations in 1975 in a move to gain support for Panama's campaign for a new agreement with the United States on the Panama Canal.

Panama voted with the non-aligned bloc in the United Nations against Israel on most issues after 1975. "But," an Israeli official said, "in a significant exception, Panama voted against the November, 1975, UN resolution equating Zionism with racism."

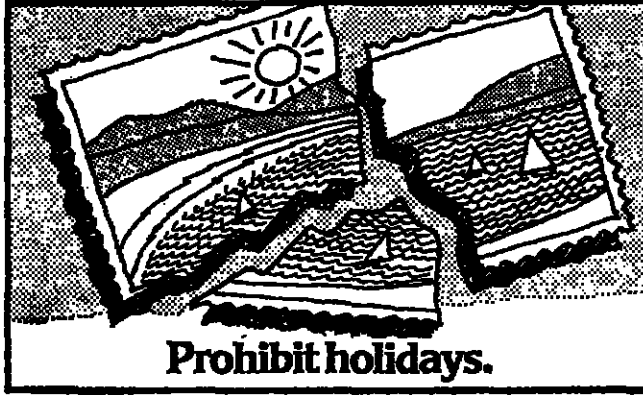
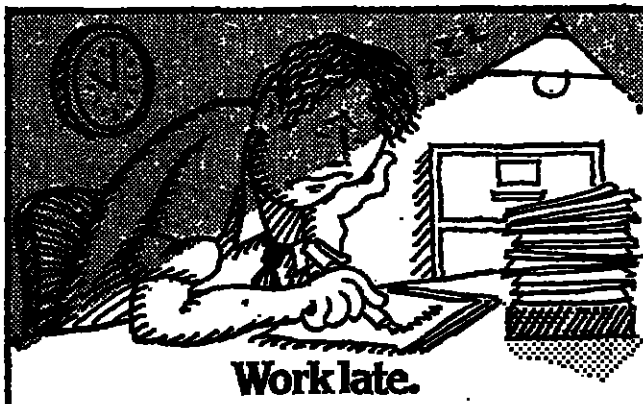
China Reported  
To Plan Pay Hike

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (Reuters).

China's factory workers are to receive their first wage increases in 14 years, the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported yesterday from the northeastern Chinese city of Liao.

The agency said that the wage increases would affect about 40 per cent of the nation's factory workers and would include pay hikes of 15 to 20 per cent.

It said that the increase will mainly benefit workers in the lowest job categories, but will also affect technicians, shop workers and teachers, Kyodo reported.

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## Denouncing Unions, Suppression of Individualism

## Another British Intellectual Quits Labor Party

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Sept. 21 (WP).—Britain's ruling Labor party is beset with a nagging crisis in the slow but persistent departure of writers and thinkers who have given the party its intellectual tone.

The latest defector is Paul Johnson, former editor of the New Statesman, the nation's most influential Socialist journal. Unlike those who slipped away quietly, Mr. Johnson left with a scorching, 4,500-word blast that accuses Prime Minister James Callaghan of taking the country toward "Auschwitz and Gulag."

Under their aegis, Labor aims to become "a collective party" dominated by "union bosses, few of whom have ever believed in liberty and democracy."

## John Wayne Backs

## Panama Canal Pacts

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21 (AP).—U.S. actor John Wayne will not join Ronald Reagan in his fight against ratification of the Panama Canal treaties. Instead he has agreed to support them. There had been reports that Mr. Wayne would join the former California governor and others in opposing the pacts and that he would tape radio commercials against their ratification. But he said yesterday that he had agreed to support the treaties if what he understood about them is true.

"to crowd everyone into the giant firm" crushing individuals and the self-employed. This, said Mr. Johnson, strikes at "scientists and inventors, writers and musicians... the essential creators who keep civilization going."

The editor's exit is symptomatic of a growing disenchantment on Labor's right wing. The death last winter of Anthony Crossland, the foreign minister, deprived those who regard themselves as non-Marxist social democrats of their most powerful intellectual voice. Mr. Crossland's book a generation ago, "The Future of Socialism," brought many like Mr. Johnson to the Labor party.

The right wing's political leader has been Roy Jenkins, distinguished biographer and holder of key ministries in several Labor cabinets. He has now virtually abandoned British politics, taking a high-paid post as president of the Common Market Commission.

Another of the same stripe is

Lord Chalfont, who was made a peer to serve in a Harold Wilson government the upper house in. He has quit the party to write stern warnings against Communism at home and abroad, largely for his former paper, the Times of London.

Most recently, Brian Walden, a political scientist who has taught at Yale and Princeton as well as Oxford, gave up his back bench seat for Peter Jay's old job as commentator on a Sunday television show.

Even Mr. Jay, if he were not ambassador to Washington and Mr. Callaghan's son-in-law, might have been expected to follow the others. He provided them with ammunition, repeatedly insisting that trade unions, democracy and economic stability were incompatible.

## Anti-Labor Articles

Woodrow Wyatt, a former minister, has not torn up his party card although he now turns out anti-Labor articles.

The erosion could weaken the loose attachment of more obscure right-wing members of Parliament. The loss of six or eight could bring Mr. Callaghan down.

Almost all the disenchanting complaints of what they see as the growing power of union leaders in the councils of the party and government. But as Mr. Johnson observed, the Labor party was founded by the unions as their parliamentary voice.

The underlying cause of the resignations may lie in the muddled state of politics marked by untidy compromise with no clear distinction between the way rival parties behave in office. There are few noble crusades, clear programs, clean political causes to rally intellectuals here. Many are more comfortable as dissenting critics rather than affirming positive loyalists.

Mr. Johnson says he detected the "first whiff of disaster" in 1968 when Mr. Wilson gave in to the urgings of Mr. Callaghan and the unions and abandoned a plan to inhibit union bargaining power.

## 3 Specific Complaints

Apart from that, Mr. Johnson cites two specific complaints. One is that Labor has acted to "legalize the closed shop... open the road to the corporate state" of "Mussolini... Hitler... Franco... Communist despotism."

Mr. Johnson's second specific quarrel is with Cabinet ministers who went "trooping to the Grunwick demo." He implies they thereby sanctioned violence, making Labor "turn again to the dark past and harbor the thugs."

Grunwick is a small North London film-developing firm that fired several score Asian workers who struck a year ago to gain union recognition. Pickets have several times clashed with police protecting nonstriking workers.

Mr. Johnson, 48, is an Oxford-educated, self-proclaimed moral absolutist. Whether a man of his uncompromising views could spend a lifetime in one political party is another question being raised here.

## Sweden Sends Plane To Ferry Angola Aid

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Sweden announced today that it is sending a military plane to Angola to ferry UN-supplied food and medicine to thousands of Zaire refugees in danger of starvation.

A defense spokesman said that the C-130 Hercules plane would be in Angola for six weeks, shuttling supplies from major cities into remote Luanda province, bordering the Shaba province in Zaire.



DON'T FORGET TO DUCK—Testing a boomerang during a visit to a sheep station near Canberra, Australia, is Ulanfu, a member of the presidium of China's National People's Congress. Looking on are other members of the Chinese delegation.

## Bonn Rejects Rome's Request for Kappler

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Sept. 21 (NYT).—West Germany today rejected Italy's request for extradition of former Lt. Col. Herbert Kappler, the Nazi war criminal who escaped from confinement in a military hospital in Rome on Aug. 15 and has found a refuge in his native country.

In a diplomatic note to Italy, the Bonn government referred to a provision in West Germany's 1949 Constitution establishing that "no German may be extradited to a foreign country."

However, the government asked in the note for cooperation by Italian authorities in a new inquiry into Kappler's past to determine whether fresh court proceedings should be begun against him here. In particular, Bonn requested evidence and records related to his activities in Italy during World War II.

Kappler, 70, had been serving a life-imprisonment sentence imposed by an Italian military court in 1948 for his part in the killing of 335 prisoners when he was Nazi police chief in Rome.

The massacre was carried out in March, 1944, in the Ardeatine Caves, grottoes on the southern outskirts of Rome. The executions were a reprisal for a bomb attack on an SS company by the anti-Nazi resistance.

In the action, 35 German soldiers were killed. Hitler ordered

the execution of 10 Italians for every dead German soldier. Kappler directed the slaughter in the Ardeatine Caves.

The Nazi war criminal's escape on Aug. 15 caused an outcry in Italy and strained relations between Rome and Bonn. A meeting that Premier Giulio Andreotti and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had scheduled for Aug. 19 was put off and has not yet taken place.

Italy officially requested that West Germany hand back Kappler, who was known to be in hiding in or near Soltau, a city halfway between Hamburg and Hannover, the home of his second wife, who had helped him flee.

The Kappler case also caused domestic difficulties for the Andreotti Cabinet. This week, Defense Minister Vito Lattuada was replaced to satisfy critics who contended that he had to bear responsibility for the poor performance of police guarding the war criminal in the Celio Hospital.

Kappler was transferred to the Rome hospital last year after doctors found he had intestinal cancer. He had spent 25 years in a military prison at Gasta, between Rome and Naples.

In 1972 he was authorized to be married in a prison ceremony. The bride, Annaliese, was a German practitioner of homeopathic

medicine who had corresponded with the prisoner for years. She was allowed to visit him.

For several years, various German heads of state and Italian authorities to con Kappler's sentence and r him for humanitarian reasons. He rejected all the requests. He opinion and especially the ties of the victims who d the Ardeatine Caves were of to clemency.

After Kappler's escape, officials first told the public his 52-year-old wife had a him out of the hospital in a trunk equipped with caste was explained that Kap weight had dropped to 105 p Mrs. Kappler later asserted, she had helped her husb lower himself on a rope fro third-floor window to a yard. Her account met with al incredulity. There is a vining explanation yet of pler's escape.

The response to the K case by the West German f authorities was muted for time. Later, Bonn appeare by unfavorable reactio only in Italy but in other tris.

Technically, Kappler n free until a court decides wise. Legal experts here s day that it was unlikely Kappler would go on trial for his wartime crimes.

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Note: At present Mr. Agha is staying in Cumberland Hotel, LONDON, Room No. 677. Tel: 01-262.12.34.

## Nazi Hunter Asserts Mengele Lives as a Citizen in Paraguay

VIENNA, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Former Nazi concentration camp doctor Joseph Mengele has been living in Paraguay as a citizen since 1959, Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal said this week.

"I have sufficient evidence to prove his whereabouts," Mr. Wiesenthal said. "No denial can stop me from telling the truth." Mr. Wiesenthal referred to an article in Time magazine that said that the Paraguayan government has denied Mr. Wiesenthal's allegations about Mengele.

"He was given nationality card No. 600," Mr. Wiesenthal said. "Former West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer attempted shortly after World War II to obtain Mengele's extradition from the Paraguayan government by granting extensive economic aid. But the attempt failed."

"He has a villa in San Antonio and a home in Puerto Stroessner and he moves about a great deal," Mr. Wiesenthal said. Time magazine, citing its own sources, said that Mengele may be serving as an adviser to the Paraguayan police in the remote Chago region where the Indians are being hunted down or reduced to slave labor through techniques that are reminiscent of those of the German work camps.

Mengele was camp doctor at the German concentration camp at Auschwitz. He met prisoners arriving at Auschwitz and decided who would live and be used for genetic experiments.

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## San Francisco Enclave Lacks Jobs, Housing

## Migrant Wave Strains Calif. Chinatown

David Johnston

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—Thousands of tourists who annually flock to the city to see the Golden Gate Bridge and the Chinatown is just one of the problems facing the city.

The Golden Dragon Restaurant during the weekend has shown other side of life in the roughly 30 blocks of the city.

Thousands of immigrants are also flocking to the city, and the Chinatown is just one of the problems facing the city.

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and see mothers bent over sewing machines, small children at their sides, fitting together dresses, for as little as a dime a piece.

Fong Wong, a 48-year-old father of eight, was wearing the end of his second straight shift as a waiter at the Golden Dragon when the indiscriminate firing by three young gunmen killed him.

Long Hours  
"Those are typical working hours—12, 14, 16 hours a day, six days a week—for many Chinese," said Henry Tan, head of Chinese for Affirmative Action.

Two dozen Chinatown civil leaders, scholars and journalists told the Los Angeles Times that the Wah Ching and Joe Boys, the two gangs whose warfare led to the Golden Dragon killings, draw many of their members from among the "teen-age sons of the new immigrants, people so poor that both parents must work virtually every waking hour to make ends meet."

Some new immigrants, on the other hand, are quite wealthy. They have taken their capital out of Taiwan and Hong Kong—bringing officials when necessary to get around strict currency laws, those interviewed say—in the expectation that the Peking government will soon control Taiwan and Hong Kong.

This new wealth is squeezing out many longtime Chinatown residents. Especially hard hit are the small merchants who cater mostly to community residents, the very businesses which give Chinatown much of its flavor and appeal.

"Foreign capital going after the big bucks is destroying the Chinatown we know," Mabel Ja said as she sat in the tiny clothing store that she and her husband, Kew Yuen Ja, have operated for 25 years in the heart of Chinatown.

Last June real estate agent Bernard Buckhold wrote to the Ja's to tell them that their rent, \$525 a month, would have to go up to about \$1,400 when their lease expired Sept. 30, and the share of property taxes they paid also would rise.

Higher Offer  
The Ja's agreed to pay \$1,500, with annual increases, for a new lease. But before papers were signed another party offered more money.

Eventually the other party's offer, Mr. Buckhold confirmed, reached \$2,500 a month, 20 per cent of the property taxes on the entire building (not just the part rented), annual increases and a one-time payment of \$20,000 cash.

"We are poor, honest people who work long hours," Mrs. Ja said. "We cannot possibly afford such a sum."

Prof. Han-Sheng Lin, a friend of the Ja's, said similar incidents are occurring all over Chinatown and are "threatening to destroy the lives of many people."

There is talk in Chinatown of small merchants adopting the tactics of the young people who organized street demonstrations in a long, unsuccessful effort to prevent a wealthy Thai investor from evicting elderly men from the International Hotel at the edge of Chinatown.

"I don't know what we can do but go to court, appeal to the public and demonstrate in the streets," said Mr. Lin, who teaches history at Sonoma State College.

Those who can are moving out of Chinatown and into areas of San Francisco where, by law or real estate practice, they were barred until the last decade. Already the Richmond district is 40 per cent Asian.

And in the old Italian area of North Beach, adjoining Chinatown, considerable friction is developing as Chinese, some of them using foreign capital, begin buying up properties long owned by Italians.

© Los Angeles Times.

Property Tycoon Gerson Berger Dead in London

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Reuters).—Romanian-born property tycoon Gerson Berger, 82, who lived in a tiny apartment in a working-class district despite his reputed \$125-million fortune, has died here.

The shy, white-bearded millionaire was London's biggest individual landlord. He owned thousands of houses and apartments, although few of his tenants had ever heard his name.

Mr. Berger scorned the trappings of wealth and always dressed modestly in black. He is believed to have devoted much of his time and money to helping charities, including the obscure U.S.-based Satmar Jewish sect.

Mr. Berger came to Britain as a penniless refugee and did not make his first property deal until he was 50. Eventually, he controlled 350 companies.

U.K. Fire Kills Five  
BRISTOL, England, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Five persons were killed yesterday when an explosion and fire destroyed an Indian restaurant here, police said. It was not known if the victims were late diners or residents of apartments in the two-story building.



Reporters interview five of six men held in "slave" camp in Brisbane, Australia.

## 'Slave' Labor Camp Raided in Australia

BRISBANE, Australia, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Police have raided a labor camp where the elderly were forced to work as virtual slaves—filthy and parasite-ridden, fed a meager diet and beaten for minor infractions.

Police described conditions at the camp, on a farm in the outer Brisbane suburb of Belmont, as the "worst case of human degradation" they had seen—a "bush concentration camp."

Six men were rescued in the raid yesterday. All had parasites and were undernourished. One was hospitalized for treatment of injuries from being hung by his heels and beaten, police said.

"Police and doctors were horrified at what they found," said police spokesman Ian Hatcher. "The victims, said they had been brutalized for periods of up to 10 years. Some had reported broken arms and legs during their period of imprisonment."

Vagrants, Derelicts  
He said that at least 200 men and women, mostly vagrants and derelicts, were the victims of a wealthy Pakistani family, although he did not identify the owners or operators of the camp.

Doctors who went along with 30 policemen on the raid said the "hovel" where the laborers lived were infested with vermin and did not have running water or toilets.

USIA Plans Study of Foreign Opinion of U.S.  
By Susanna McBea  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (WP).—The U.S. Information Agency, which is charged with getting this nation's message across overseas, admitted yesterday that it has failed over the years to find out what people in other countries really think of the United States.

To try to overcome the failure, USIA director John Reinhardt told reporters, the agency has asked polling expert Daniel Yankelovich to explore how it can better assess foreign attitudes.

"Over the years, we've never been terribly satisfactory" at finding out about opinion in other nations and at advising the President, the secretary of state and Congress on such opinion as it affects U.S. foreign policy, Mr. Reinhardt said. He called the failure "disturbing."

Mr. Reinhardt referred to a report by USIA's citizen-watchdog agency, the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, which said last spring that

and evaluation" of foreign attitudes about the United States.

Mr. Yankelovich, who attended Mr. Reinhardt's breakfast meeting with reporters, said that he would not do any polling for the agency. But he will "work out a blueprint" for discerning attitudes through such sources as historical and cultural studies, polls and surveys, institutes here and abroad that study opinion in various countries, and scholars, press and leadership groups overseas.

Mr. Yankelovich is a research professor of psychology at New York University and a visiting professor at the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Mr. Reinhardt said that the Yankelovich effort could lead to changes in the agency's Voice of America programming. The changes could come, not in the news or commentary broadcasts, but in those dealing with music and vignettes on U.S. life, which make up more than 40 per cent of VOA's content, he said.

Owen to Visit Moscow  
LONDON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Foreign Secretary David Owen will visit Moscow from Oct. 9 to 11 at the invitation of the Soviet government, the Foreign Office said this week.

Birth, Illegitimacy Rates Up Among White U.S. Teen-Agers  
By Robert Reinhold  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (NYT).—Citing what it called a "puzzling" trend, a new government study of birth statistics has found that the rate of childbearing among U.S. teen-age girls has risen in the last decade. The finding was puzzling because it occurred at a time when birth rates among older women plummeted sharply and when cheap effective contraceptive devices, as well as legal abortion, became widely available, even to teen-agers.

At the same time, the study found, the rate of illegitimacy among these girls, aged 15 to 17, had nearly doubled in the decade, again at a time when the rates for older women were dropping.

In both cases, the upward trends occurred only among white girls. The birth and illegitimacy rates of black girls declined, although the rates are still much higher for blacks than for whites.

Perplexing Trends  
The study, prepared by Stephanie Ventura of the National Center for Health Statistics, was a compilation and updating of perplexing trends that have emerged in the last decade. Their implications are becoming clearer, but the report did not attempt to explain the social forces behind them.

However, separate studies completed recently by Dr. John Kanter and Dr. Melvin Zelnik of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health suggest strongly that they are a result of increased sexual activity among teen-agers, which has more than overcome the easier access to contraception.

Although there has been a "dramatic" increase in teen-age contraceptive use in the last five years, Dr. Zelnik said, "many more are having intercourse."

When the illegitimacy rates were calculated just for those girls who are sexually active, Dr. Zelnik said, there was actually a slight decline between 1971 and 1975. "But so many more are sexually active now," he added.

Experts Alarmed  
Experts are alarmed by the trends because infants born to very young girls are much more likely than others to be illegitimate, to be underweight and to have received inadequate prenatal care.

The new federal report was based on vital statistics data from all 50 states from 1966 to 1975. During that decade, the birth rate among 15-to-17-year-olds edged

up slightly, from 35.8 to 36.5 births per 1,000 women, or about 2 per cent. While this may seem like a small change, it looms very large when it is realized that the rate among 18-to-19-year-olds dropped by 28 per cent, and for all women in childbearing ages (15 to 44) by 27 per cent.

Moreover, the 2 per cent increase disguises some important differences between the rates for white and black girls. Birth rates for white girls rose by 6 per cent, while they dropped by 12 per cent among blacks. Young black girls still bear children at more than three times the rate of whites, but it was nearly four times a decade ago.

Patterns of Illegitimacy  
Similar patterns were observed for illegitimacy. A decade ago the rates for women in their twenties were very high, about 40 to 45 births for every 1,000 unmarried women. These rates have since dropped significantly. But among teen-age girls the rate has soared by nearly 50 per cent, from 13 to 20 births.

Again the change was greater for whites than for blacks. In 1966, the rate of births among unwed black teen-agers was 11 times that for whites. By 1975 it had dropped to only 8 times.

A possible explanation is that social pressures against childbirth out of wedlock, which has been more socially acceptable among blacks, may have eased and that more white girls are bearing their children rather than aborting the pregnancy or getting married quickly.

Dr. Zelnik said that his studies at Johns Hopkins show that, while teen-agers today make much better use of contraception, they still follow much the same initial patterns of sexual experience as their predecessors. "It is a pattern of having sex, becoming pregnant and then going on to use contraception," he said.

U.S. Fraternity Mishap Kills Student, Injures 6  
ROLLA, Mo., Sept. 21 (AP).—Randall Crustals, a 21-year-old college student, was killed last night when a cannon used by a fraternity to celebrate football victories exploded.

At least six persons were injured when the ceremonial cannon exploded as a University of Missouri-Rolla fraternity was inducting women into its auxiliary organization.

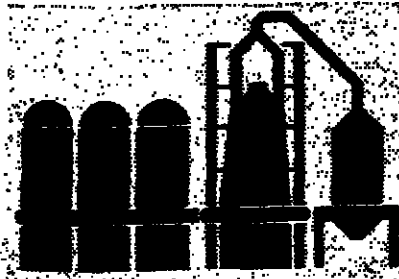
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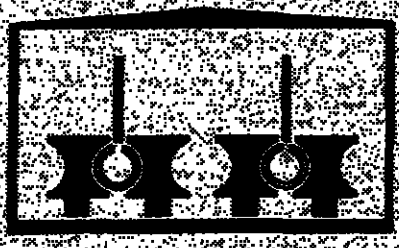
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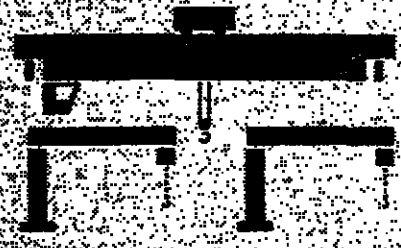
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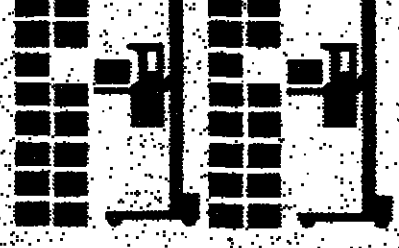
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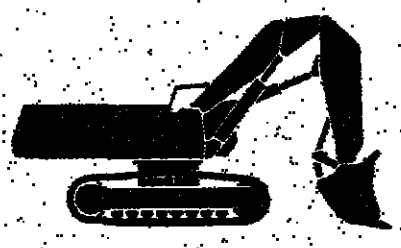
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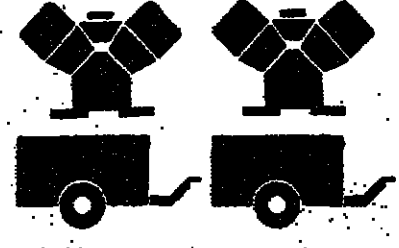
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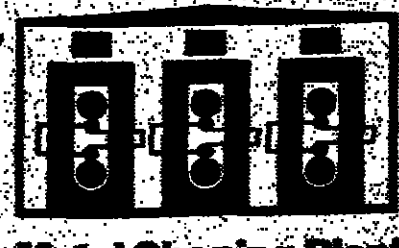
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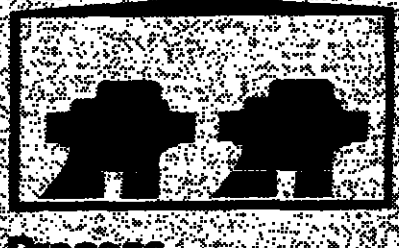
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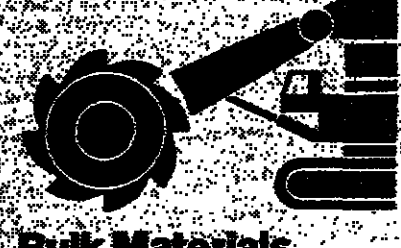
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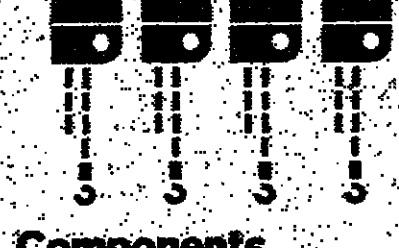
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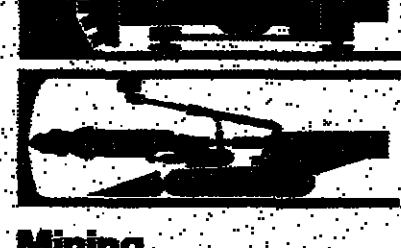
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## More Than an Israeli Gloss?

If Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan accomplished nothing else in Washington, he put at least a temporary gloss of flexibility on an Israeli policy that had seemed increasingly rigid and negative since Prime Minister Menachem Begin's visit here last July. Perhaps this, rather than real progress toward a settlement, was his purpose. Many Israelis believe that, in the absence of Arab readiness (as they see it) for peace, Israel should concentrate on looking reasonable enough to the United States to ensure continued U.S. favor. In that sense, Mr. Dayan, with his war hero's aura and his capacity to project the possibility of the unexpected, is the perfect foil for the heavy, relentlessly pious Begin. The Arabs, always ready to suspect the Israelis of tactical diversion, have a special grim regard for the architect of their humiliation in 1967.

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But another view is also plausible. It is that the Israelis have taken to heart some of the stern criticism directed against certain of their policies by the Carter administration and by broad elements of the U.S. public, and that they realize they must help find ways to advance U.S. diplomacy rather than block it. The Israelis now seem to understand just how important it is to the policy and the prestige of the Carter administration to reconvene the Geneva peace conference soon. Mr. Dayan may have offered a hint of movement on the roadblock of Palestinian representation while soliciting Arab movement.

This maneuvering leaves open whether a Geneva conference would be a mere "photo opportunity" or whether, as serious people must hope, it could be a prelude to and catalyst for serious bilateral bargaining, perhaps with the United States again in a shuttle role. But stalemate carries its own dangers: these lie in the frustrations it breeds among Arabs. The Carter administration has made a solemn commitment to search for a Middle East settlement, and it cannot afford to slacken the pace.

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U.S. officials argue that the important thing is to get away from the formal exposition of "positions" and, instead, to get a process of exchange going. They are right. It is useful and necessary to have an idea of where you want to go; the administration earlier so indicated by laying out its ideas on territorial withdrawal, a Palestinian homeland and meaningful Arab-Israeli ties. But it is no less useful and necessary to be open to different ways of reaching these goals. This is the light in which Mr. Dayan's idea of West Bank autonomy ought to be regarded. It is an appalling idea if one thinks of it as the final outcome, but it possibly has some value as a transitional arrangement. We are eager to see what can be offered to this tentative process by Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who is beginning his meetings in Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Stopping Pakistan's Clock

In politics, unlike sports, you can't stop the clock. That is what Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq tried to do in Pakistan last July when he seized power and established martial law in the wake of a bitterly disputed election. His purpose, he has stoutly asserted ever since, was to give his country a political breathing spell before a new election. It would be fought fair and square, with no incumbent able to use governmental power to manipulate the results, as Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto allegedly did last spring.

The political clock kept running, however. With Bhutto stripped of his formidable security apparatus, his opponents pried into the record of his six years in office. The former prime minister was arrested—for ordering an opponent killed—by command of a civil court on Sept. 3. He was freed on bail 10 days later—to campaign. Last Saturday Gen. Zia ordered him rearrested, along with 10 other members of his Pakistan Peoples party, intimating new evidence to substantiate a panoply of charges.

Thus Gen. Zia has been forced by circumstance to do what he said he would not do—insert himself into the political process. The prudent course would seem to be to carry the intervention further by delaying

Pakistan's election until Bhutto can be tried. It is unlikely that such a trial can be completed before the posted election day, Oct. 18.

Gen. Zia no longer hides his preference for the Islamic fundamentalism of some members of the Pakistan National Alliance, the coalition of conservative parties that opposed Bhutto last March. An election before a Bhutto trial would probably assure victory for the coalition, but not legitimacy for the winners. It would thus risk further instability of the sort Gen. Zia wanted to correct.

There is no point in restarting the political clock until a verdict has been reached on Bhutto—and in a civil rather than a military court. Gen. Zia should also invite competition by the imprisoned leaders of Pakistan's third major political force, the National Awami party. Until early 1975, when Bhutto arrested them on flimsy charges, the left-of-center Awami party was his major domestic opposition. Gen. Zia's repeated assurances that "a military government is not the solution for Pakistan," and that the country "must have democracy," are surely commendable. They can be realized only if the game is delayed until all the players are back on the field.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Maria Callas

Because her fame reached so far beyond the confines of opera, the name of Maria Callas, who died last Friday at only 53, became inextricably tied in the public mind with the life of glamour and glitter and high-stepping among the mighty. If this image was not entirely inaccurate, it was, nonetheless, a very minor aspect of what she stood for and will be remembered for. Indeed, her life as well as her career was dominated by a consuming daring and perfectionism in the art of singing that decisively altered the course of opera in her time, and may well do so for long into the future.

People have wasted much energy since Miss Callas made her electrifying appearance on the scene in the late 1940s debating whether she, or singer B. or singer C, was "the world's greatest." Certainly no other opera singer had such legions of idolaters. But this addiction to superlatives seems to us as much beside the point in opera as it is in politics or athletics. It would seem sufficient to say of Miss Callas, the performer, that she was simply one of the finest of singers—an utterly bewitching presence, both dramatically and musically.

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And even if a few would qualify this with quibbles about her sometimes variable tonal and pitch control, few of those critics would quarrel with the widespread feeling that she was also certainly the most important opera singer of her time. Or her many achievements, the most formidable was to reform

almost singlehandedly the operatic repertory by starting a postwar revival of the long-dormant Italian bel canto operas. With a few exceptions, this treasure trove of music from the early 19th century—by composers like Bellini, Donizetti, Rossini and Cherubini—had lain on shelves for over a century, disabled by a reputation for being too difficult for modern voices and too trivial for modern tastes. With a characteristic combination of nerve, discipline, determination, imagination, intellect, musicianship and matchless charisma, Miss Callas flew in the face of these myths and by her example promptly put a lie to them both. The revival took fire, and by now so many other singers have followed her bold lead in exploring bel canto that it seems a certainty that the musical revolution she started will not die with her.

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It was our misfortune in the United States that, even though Miss Callas was born in Manhattan, her career was mostly on European stages. She sang only 21 performances at the Metropolitan Opera. It is, though, our great good fortune that she was a prodigious recording artist; in fact, no soprano's career has yet been so completely documented for posterity. And, for many reasons, we doubt that there has been another singer whose art was more worthy of such preservation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

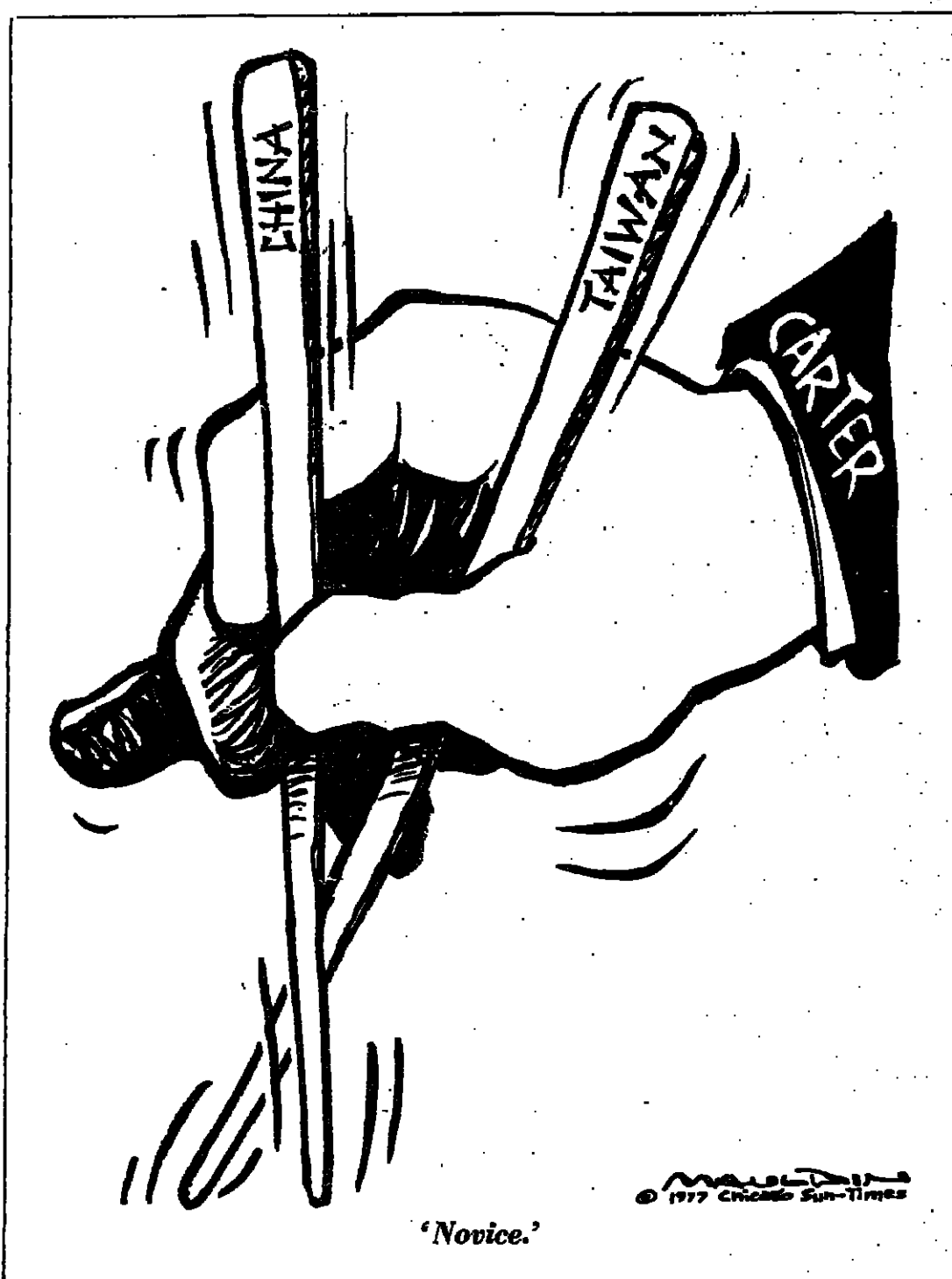
September 22, 1902

GENEVA—The bodies of two Frenchmen who were climbing Mount Blanc from Chamonix have been discovered. They probably fell into a crevasse while crossing a glacier. They were part of a party that included two guides and three porters. It is now feared that owing to some mishap not yet explained, all were buried to their death. Search parties are continuing to search the area for the other bodies.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 22, 1927

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth drove out his 55th home run of the season today, placing him but one circuit clout behind the corresponding date in 1921, the year in which he established his record of 59 homers. The Bambino's drive was all that saved the Yankees from a shutout, however, as the Detroit Tigers won, 6 to 1. But the Yankees have already clinched the pennant and have so far won 104 games.



## Those U.S. Voting Trade-Offs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—It would be comforting to think that political battles in Washington end like great football games, close but decisive, yet that is not the way the political game is played around here.

Politics is not a football game or a legal trial in which somebody wins and somebody loses, but a continuing process of barter, trade-offs, and linkage between one issue and another, with the same players dealing the cards, usually offstage.

Everybody in the White House and the Congress insists that each political issue is decided on its own merits in the national interest, and while this is undoubtedly true of all resident Washington saints, it is not standard operating procedure in politics and never has been.

### Undecided

President Carter's present position illustrates the point. He has bet a great deal on confirmation of his Panama Canal treaties by 67 of the 100 members of the Senate, about one-third of whom are still undecided.

This is a fundamental issue of foreign policy for Carter and on such issues most senators tend to support the President, even if popular opinion in their states stands against him, but before they commit themselves, they have their own ways of reminding the White House that they also have problems in their own states that they hope the President will not forget.

It is a very subtle process, a little more than friendly persuasion and a lot short of blackmail, but something in-between. No senator dares suggest that he will go along with the President on Panama or Bert Lance if the President will approve that federal dam in his state, or amend the administration's energy or welfare program to suit the senator's wishes, or be a little more understanding of the Israeli or Arab point of view, but the suggestion is there just the same, and both sides know what's going on.

George Meany of the AFL-CIO, for example, has some flat-out threats for confirmation of the Panama treaties, and he undoubtedly believes that this is in the national interest. But he also has other interests in supporting a President whose policies will help or hurt the labor movement. And there are many others. Like Ronald Reagan, whose opposition to the treaties may be equally sincere, but who has their own personal and political ambitions in mind.

Likewise, the White House plays its own hand in the same game. It publicizes the letters it gets in support of Lance, but is less eager to release the letters opposing the Panama Canal treaties. All of which is natural and normal, precisely what most other administrations have done, and what Mr. Carter said he wouldn't do.

But it would be hard to overestimate the psychological change that has come over Washington since the Lance affair. To say that the capital has returned to "normal" is merely a gentle way of saying that it is returning to the personal snappishness and political rancor of the past.

This has been coming on with the disappointments in foreign policy and the hiccup in the economy, but fairly or unfairly, the mishandling of the Lance affair at the White House has hurt the moral and political authority of the President and his staff, and released the underground of

doubt and opposition that have always existed about Carter even in his own party.

This has emboldened his opposition in the Congress. The critics of his energy policy, his welfare policy, his economic policy, his Panama policy, his Middle East and African policies, and even his Georgia associates in the White House at the Office of Management and Budget and the Justice Department are now more voluble than they were a couple of months ago.

In short, Carter is more vulnerable now than ever before. Lance has come out of the hearings fairly well. He not only had his day in court but he had it on television, where he was an effective witness, and was able to sum up his defense on the air and word for word in the major newspapers.

The opposition to his testimony by the Senate investigators came on a Monday morning without a national audience, and the detailed indictment of his testimony by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., was almost ignored by the television and given only the briefest summaries in the press. This has merely added to the contention

within the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, and between that committee and the White House, but new evidence is still coming in, and the controversy will obviously go on.

The Justice Department now takes up the evidence. Percy has sent his Lance summary to the President and to all members of the Cabinet, and will be meeting with other congressional leaders in the White House later in the week to explain why he and Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., still think Lance should resign to avoid the prolonged and divisive struggle on larger issues with the Congress.

### Expanding

So there is no way that this tussle can be ended with a divided vote in the Senate committee. It is not receding but expanding, and poisoning the President's relations with precisely the people whose support he needs to sustain his authority and put over his policies at home and abroad. Maybe he can save himself or Lance, but the way things are going, despite Lance's brave defense, the guess here is that he can't do both for long.

## An Alternative to Urban Nightmare

By Jonathan Power

BULLE, Switzerland.—Thomas Jefferson was so suspicious of the city mob, a view he shared with George III, that he took the view that there should be no major conglomerations of urban development in the United States.

In his plan for the development of the United States, Jefferson maintained that cities of more than 50,000 might well be regarded as a danger to the state. No one listened to Jefferson, yet the evidence of the 1960s and 1970s bears out his prognosis. U.S. cities are now so decayed and corrupted that even with the best will in the world a way of creating a harmonious human organism seems remote.

The "danger within" so much spoken about at the time of the Newark and Detroit riots is still there—slumbering in a slow turbulence that could erupt at any time. Europe is a little better off. By and large, ghettos, urban superhighway development, slum racketeering have been better controlled than across the Atlantic. For all that, too many large cities are showing symptoms of hard wear and tear. The legacy of "urban renewal" with its fastened wastelands and its concrete tower blocks provides an all-too-fertile breeding ground for Catholic-Protestant terrorism in Belfast and racial confrontation in London, Marseilles and Rotterdam.

### Frantic Search

The Third World, not to be outdone in its frantic search for modernization and emancipation, too often confusing one with the other, rushes headlong into repeating the mistakes of our own painful, tortured progress. The concrete blocks of Bombay, Dakar and Nairobi, bought off the shelf in London, Paris or New York, grimly loom over acres of shantytowns, teeming with the millions who have been misled into thinking the secret of liberation and material satisfaction was somehow to be found in the interstices of man's heavenward push. Over the next 25 years, unless pestilence, famine or nuclear war

intervene on a huge scale, another 1.5 billion souls will join the migratory flood to the urban slum.

Is there any way of building what Barbara Ward has so aptly described as "counter-magnets to Megalopolis" that will enable the Third World to avoid a repeat of our mistakes?

At least three countries in the developed world offer an alternative pattern—Switzerland, Israel and Yugoslavia. Here in Europe's richest country only 35 per cent of the people live in large towns (compared with over 60 per cent in most industrialized countries). From where I am now sitting I can see only the deep rising hills pastures that produce that delicious cheese—gruyere. On every mountainside the tractors creep up and down conveying the farmer to his herds or carrying milk to the farms.

Yet the pastoral economy is deceptive. A journey on the railway that slowly chugs up the valley to the high mountains reveals another picture. In every village there is a factory or two. In one they make furniture; in another kitchen equipment; in another watches; in another cement. The work has been brought to the people and not, as is the custom in most of the industrial world, vice versa. Industry has been integrated into village life producing high quality manufactured goods that depend not on the economies of scale, but on the economies of skill—and perhaps also the economies of producing without a large supervisory bureaucracy.

The Swiss government has a specific policy of encouraging rural industrial location. It actively works to induce villagers not to emigrate. In 1945 a "Federal order for the promotion of home work" enabled the government to give subsidies for the training of workers and the planning of products and instruments. The government has also established public corporations like the "Swiss center for home work" which is responsible for persuading large industrial enterprises to

Anthony Sampson

From London:

The main argument is that Britain's weak performance since WW II is due not so much to economic woe as to its sycophancy toward the United States.

LONDON—A rude little bombshell has just reached London from the normally Anglophile pages of the New Yorker magazine: an article debunking the Anglo-American relationship by a former member of the Hudson Institute, William Pfaff (the very name sounds contemptuous). Just as Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, has returned beaming from a much heralded visit to the United States, we are told that the whole transatlantic friendship is a fraud.

Mr. Pfaff's main argument is that Britain's weak performance since World War II is due not so much to economic difficulties as to the British sycophancy toward the United States, which has prevented it from facing its own national problems. The theory favored by Harold Macmillan, that the British should play the Greeks in the U.S. Roman Empire, has proved disastrous for the British, who never really knew what they wanted from the United States in return; and the Americans historically have never much liked the British, anyway. "We Americans," warns Mr. Pfaff, "may be Britain's worst friends."

### A Relief

Among all the conventional Anglo-American clichés and after-dinner speeches about common heritages and historic partnerships of English-speaking peoples, I confess I find it rather a relief to come across this defiant raspberry from Mr. Pfaff. His theory, I believe, deserves to be taken seriously.

Certainly looking back on the 1950s, when Churchill and Macmillan were basking in the "special relationship," the whole idea now looks rather like a confidence trick. Macmillan, fortified by his Edwardian style and his American mother, loved to play the wise old statesman advising the brash presidents; while the Americans had no intention of underpinning Britain's imperial legacy or limiting their own economic advantages.

At that time there was perhaps some excuse for this illusion for which Mr. Pfaff does not make allowances; Britain, after all, was undergoing the traumatic experience of losing an empire and retreating from its world role, and all the mumbo-jumbo about the English-speaking peoples may have helped to distract the British from a humiliating decline which might otherwise (as in France) have led to a much more dangerous reaction. But the trouble was that the pretense became a habit long after that dangerous phase was over.

It is all very well to tell Mr. Pfaff and so many Americans have insisted Britain must find a nation—but they never say what may be true that if Britain taken the lead in a unitary 25 years ago it might be top dog in a much sadder Common Market; but have British or American realized that possibility at the admittance of the rubble of Europe?

Surveying the Common today, with all its divisive uncertainties, and its total defence on the United States, it is hard to be so co that it could ever have otherwise. The European, despite their different post-independence, are still all for their own version of a local relationship with W. ton.

### Vulnerable

But the trouble with the relationship, as Mr. Pfaff complains, is that it has the British, for far too long the idea that Callaghan Thatcher must be received White House before they are by acceptable betrays a vulnerability. Macmillan's theory about the special relationship (as he described it to Crossman in 1943) was that British should run Allied quarters in Algiers "as the slaves ran the operations Emperor Claudius." The would "give the Americas impression of running the while they ran it quietly selves." But in this deception, the tables have been turned: it is the who have been willingly deceived and there is not much about who is really rummishow.

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FASHIONS

Boutiques Invading Royal Paris Square

By Hebe Dorsey

Sept. 21 (UPI).—The des Victoires, better known as the Place de la Vendôme, has become one of the fashion areas in town. It's throw from the Opéra, 1 square, with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV in its center, has been picked up by fashion since 1962 when pioneer Francine Sassegna took over a store and turned it into a boutique. Why des Victoires? "Because," Sassegna said, "it has a story. Louis XIV had a statue in our building and here Louis XIV used to visit her. You can see her monogram under the doorway."

As it is, that seems a reason for starting a business but, nevertheless, it has been a slow but steady process. A clever, hard-working, who sees himself as a collector, Mrs. Sassegna has drawn a steady stream of customers of all ages that are still not out of the fashion but are well-heeled and conservative women. She has also gone to exciting and adventurous designers to do special commissions for her. One of her hits right now is a dress, formerly with her customers include Caroline de Monaco, Mrs. Sassegna and Jeanne Brik, and Serge Gainsbourg, who he likes what she is doing all her shopping.

And Knickknacks. Mrs. Sassegna has set up a second, a little boutique which sells things—lingerie, luggage and amusing gifts for the house, ranging from door signs to pillows.

In the square was Jean-Brousseau, who is now a most improbable venture—hats. A quiet, designer, Brousseau has also dined against odds. His store is a young people's and the place to catch what's going on in head-to-toe right now are big English caps (which had in either velvet or gold lame) and black Garbo hats.

Color Range. Things really started popping in the Place des Victoires ago when Kenzo opened an important boutique. Jap-erful two-story shop has changed the image of the sleepy square, which became a lively, animated scene. Even if one buys Jap's clothes, which are not determined to the young, it is a good education to stroll the store and look at the most unusual color combinations in town. ng shoppers, wrapped in

the weirdest and most improbable outfits, are a sight all to themselves. Other people too have joined the club: Franco Andreu, whose style, inspired by Kenzo, are treated with a heavier, stronger and more masculine hand. Her limited color range—beige and white and white and beige—is miles away from Kenzo's explosion, but Miss Andreu has scored a success lately. Saks Fifth Avenue has just opened a small boutique for her in New York.

Another young designer, Thierry Mugler, also opened up on the square six months ago. A man of sincere, sure but still uncertain talent, Mr. Mugler is a bit short on stock and ideas.

But his plaid blouses and well-designed raincoats are a sign that better days are to come. Finally, nearby, on Rue Etienne Marcel, giant manufacturer Carrel has bought the former fabric house Lalonde, where he is planning to move his headquarters, formerly in the uncomfortable Faubourg du Temple. The whole building will be divided between boutique downstairs and offices upstairs but the move is not due until early next year.



One of the panels of the new bronze door of St. Peter's Basilica that will be inaugurated by Pope Paul VI on Sunday, the eve of his 80th birthday. The scene depicts a black bishop giving communion to a German soldier to symbolize love above racism.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Maple Syrup—The Climate Does It

MAPLE syrup and maple sugar are perhaps the only foods that are produced nowhere except in North America. The New World has given the Old World many others—Indian corn, the potato, the tomato, the turkey—but they are now raised in the Eastern Hemisphere, too. Attempts have been made to produce maple sugar in Europe by transplanting the American sugar maple, *Acer saccharum*, to that continent, but without success—for it isn't the tree alone that produces the sugar, it is the climate.

Only in the Northeastern United States and the adjacent areas of Canada do you find the long cool springs, during which the temperature falls below freezing every night, and rises above freezing the following day. The alternations act as a sort of thermal pump that forces the sap to circulate.

Colonial Era. Maple sugar and maple syrup, luxuries today, were in American Colonial times the commonest sweeteners. For the Indians before colonial times they were almost the only sweetener—indeed, almost the only seasoner. The northeastern Indians, precisely those who lived in maple-sugar territory, never learned to take salt from the sea; they used maple sugar instead.

The first colonists had a slightly larger choice of sweeteners than the Indians. In 1690 they imported Italian honeybees, giving them both "tree sweetener" and "bee sweetener"—the tree sweetener being, of course, maple sugar. But for a long time honey was rare in the colonies. Molasses soon began to arrive from West

Indian sugarcane plantations (the sugar of which it was a by-product was too expensive), but maple sugar retained its importance, for to begin with it was free.

In those rustic times virtually everybody had access to a maple or two from which he could draw enough sap for his own needs. Also maple sugar was accessible. For anyone who lived a little back from the sea even molasses was too costly, for it had to be brought up, from the coast by pack horses or sledge.

Besides, both molasses and cane sugar were disapproved of in the northeast, for they were produced by slave labor. Maple sugar remained the major sweetener in the Northeast until nearly the end of the 18th century; 200 years ago the American consumption of maple syrup was four times what it is today.

The mathematics of maple sugar making is complicated. A sugar maple requires from 35 to 60 years to reach tappable size, which is 10 to 12 inches in diameter. One 15-quart pail can be hung on a tree of this size, and another added for each five inches of increased girth. Profitable commercial exploitation requires a minimum of 500 trees, the number which under ordinary circumstances one man can handle, but 1,000 is better.

A Year's Supply. When I owned a farm in Chelsea, I made my own maple syrup, boiling down the sap on the kitchen stove. A single wolf tree, on which I was able to hang four buckets, produced my year's supply. I was thus assured of getting the real thing,

which you are never likely to be able to taste unless you buy directly from the farmer who makes it. Commercial brands are likely to contain 80 to 90% of corn syrup or sugar syrup, or even no maple at all, but only synthetic maple flavor fabricated in a chemical factory.

The demand for genuine syrup absorbs the total production each year, and there is little likelihood that acquiring maple syrup will ever become easier, for the number of trees is decreasing and so is the number of maple sugar makers. The work is heavy and the profit margin slight. Maple syrup might have disappeared already were it not for the circumstance that the considerable labor it involves occurs at a time of year when most other farming activity is at a standstill.

Maple syrup is tested and graded by each producing state. Other maple products include the familiar maple sugar, usually packed as candy but sometimes cast into bricks so hard that pieces have to be broken off as wanted with the help of a hammer or a chisel; maple butter or maple honey, about the consistency of peanut butter, which can be spread on bread; granulated "Indian sugar," usually made only to order; maple vinegar, and maple beer, produced either from sap or syrup, mercifully rare, for the Reverend Nathan Perkins seems to have pronounced the definitive judgment in 1789, when he said, "Maple cyder is horrible stuff."

A Poet's Feeling. Today, far from Vermont, I can feel with James Russell Lowell, when he wrote: "October in New England, And I not there to see The glamour of the golden-rod. The flame of the maple tree!" or with Edgar Allan Poe: "The scarlet of the males can shake me like a cry Of bugles going by." In Europe, at the period when young European maple leaves were eaten pickled, medieval magic recommended maple as an ideal wood for skewering the hearts of vampires in their graves, to induce them to stay there harmlessly.

Boars Shut Airport. PRAGUE, Sept. 21 (UPI).—Air traffic was interrupted yesterday at Prague airport because 29 boars were moving across the runways in search for food.

Thai Artists Close the Antique Gap

By Neal Ulevich

BANGKOK, Sept. 21 (AP).—Artists throughout this ancient Southeast Asian kingdom are busy working overtime these days—creating instant antiques.

Tourism and the popularity of Southeast Asian Buddhist images, ceramics and other objects d'art have turned a sleepy antique trade into a money-fueled market here, where the value of true antiques has jumped 600 to 1,000 percent in recent years. Some dealers have been only too glad to fill rapidly dwindling stocks with often excellent replicas of masterpieces—sold as the real thing.

In many countries in Southeast Asia a fine replica is regarded as a masterpiece in itself, a compliment to the original artist. But palming the copy off as the real thing—with a price to match—is increasingly common.

"Often the artist, working in a shop in Bangkok or Chiang Mai, is just producing copies with no special thought of fraud," said Ed Hunter, a Bangkok antique expert. "Usually, it's the middleman who does the 'aging'."

"Aging can include burying a fine new bronze image in the ground and then unearthing it to speed up corrosion, give it that fine patina that says 'antique'."

Or the faker might employ special chemicals to achieve the same end—or sell a 150-year-old replica as something much older.

No Way of Knowing. "Often you have no real, reasonable way of finding out immediately after purchase if something is real—as represented—or not," Hunter said. The bronze foundries of Thong Buri, just across the Chao Phraya River from Bangkok, turn out replicas of Buddhist religious images from various Thai artistic epochs. The foundries defraud no one, but often middlemen conveniently forget—or misrepresent—an image's age.

At Ayutthaya, an old capital a few miles north of Bangkok, artisans make Cambodian-style stone images and just about anything else tourists and inexperienced collectors are willing to buy.

In the northern city of Chiang Mai, once a way station for smuggled antique Buddha images from Burma, artisans are meeting the problem of increased demand and dwindling supplies by making their own.

A dealer somewhat ruefully admitted that the workmanship of some new pieces is "fantastic," rivaling the artistry of the masters.

"Probably half the museums in the world have one or two fakes in their collections," an expert on Thai art said.



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ranco-Italian 'Mushroom War' Boils Up

Ina Lee Selden

Sept. 21 (NYT).—A mushroom war has broken out between France and Italy. The have accused the Italians of invading their territory to mushrooms and then sell at "astronomical" prices to other countries.

French have also said that of cutting the mushrooms the Italians have pulled up, making reproduction of.

Agriculture officials said "in the dark" about the declined comment. The agriculture attaché here, however, that mushrooms belonged to whoever got up

had appeared each year for the last three years, when the mushrooms have been particularly abundant.

This year as many as 200 cars, perhaps more, are reported to have crossed the border each week. Each car is said to have been carrying four gatherers. A few small trucks have also been spotted and there were unconfirmed reports of a refrigerator truck parked near the scene of particularly heavy gathering.

French mushroom lovers are particularly upset because of unconfirmed reports that the Italians are selling the mushrooms in Italy for up to \$25 a pound and are not going after them for their personal enjoyment.

Gastronomical wars are not unknown. The now forgotten "chicken war" saw the United States pitted against the European Common Market in the 1960s. The United States did not want to reduce tariffs on certain products from Europe. The Euro-

peans retaliated by threatening to block the import of American chickens, tobacco and vegetable oils. A compromise was finally reached, but not until after a lot of feathers were ruffled.

France and Italy regularly do battle over wine. Every year when the Italian grape harvest is good, skirmishing breaks out when French importers try to bring in the cheaper Italian wines to cut French sales.

French counterattacks in the mushroom war are being planned by merchants, hunters, restaurant owners and farmers. A permit to gather mushrooms is being considered, as is an association of mushroom gatherers.

"All and any methods are being sought to dam up this flow of mushrooms, which could lead to a veritable culinary and economic disaster," Le Matin said. Residents of the area report that Italians, alerted to possible reprisals, have rented cars in Nice so as to go into battle unnoticed.

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**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 21**[illegible]

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### Uncommon Capabilities



## Assure Rises in U.S. Steel Import Curbs

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The U.S. steel industry is asking Congress to pass legislation to restrict imports of steel from Japan and other countries, saying that such measures are necessary to protect the industry from "unfair" competition.

Rep. Charles Carney, D-Ohio, said the group had been promised a meeting with President Carter next week, but he said that would not be enough. "The legislation approach is the only approach," he argued, saying the industry had promised to draw up a bill on import restrictions which would be available soon.

Mr. Strauss, who arrived in Europe today, said that the industry's plea for protection was "a desperate cry for help." He said that the industry's plea for protection was "a desperate cry for help."

But Mr. Strauss warned against restrictive legislation, saying "far more jobs in this country depend upon exports than are weakened by imports." Bars on imports would close doors to American products overseas, he argued.

He was challenged on two counts. Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., said that while the country could not stand an assault on its steel industry, it could not stand an assault on its steel industry.

Rep. Ed Jenkins, D-Ga., told him, "It doesn't do a member of Congress very much good to go back to his district and say, 'Overall we're in pretty good shape but we'll have to close down your plant and cost you your jobs.'"

A major question, then, on the minds of many is whether the Carter administration will grow impatient with the pace of the recovery and seek new tax or spending stimulus for the economy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—U.S. Steel Corp. filed a petition with the Treasury Department yesterday seeking relief from the dumping of certain Japanese carbon steel products in the United States.

The petition sought relief under an existing federal anti-dumping statute by imposition of special duties on Japanese steel, including structural, plate, hot and cold rolled sheet, galvanized sheet and welded standard pipe.

## r Falls to Record Low 1st Swiss Franc in U.K.

Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss franc fell to a record low of 2.3720 francs, dealers said. Then, in the last hour of trading the Swiss central bank left the market and the dollar quickly fell to 2.3687 francs, a new London closing low. The previous low of 2.3680 was set yesterday.

The dollar's movement into new low territory against the Swiss franc reflects a combination of factors, traders said.

Unabated market concern about the prospects for the dollar over the near to medium term has prompted a shift in funds into "harder" currencies, especially the Swiss franc, several dealers said.

This became clear, one dealer stated, when the dollar posted "only a token move up" after the recent boost in U.S. interest rates. Such an increase normally would give a currency a bigger lift against the currencies of its trading partners.

The foreign exchange market's nervous attitude toward the dollar was reinforced today, dealers said, by the publication of the U.S. second quarter balance-of-payments figures.

Through exchange rates did not immediately react to the news, dealers emphasized that it provided further backing for the view that the dollar will weaken over the coming months to reflect the expected poor U.S. trade performance this year.

Speculation has also been rife in the foreign exchange market that the Swiss authorities would allow the franc eventually to reach par with the deutsche mark. The Swiss currency, dealers noted, has been moving gradually toward par with the mark for some time.

The Swiss franc rose to 0.9810 marks from 0.9806 marks late yesterday in London and 0.9823 marks about a month ago.

Against other major currencies the dollar was marginally lower in trading today.

## Preussag Posts Loss in Quarter

HANNOVER, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Preussag AG said today it showed a loss in second quarter 1977, since profits from its oil, gas and transport activities were not enough to offset losses in the coal, metal and construction sectors.

In an interim report it gave no earnings figures but said its unsatisfactory business is shown by a 5.7-per-cent drop to 578.3 million marks in second quarter group sales to third parties, which represents a 7-per-cent fall when measured against the year-ago quarter.

## Price Cutting Decimates Digital Watch Makers

By Victor K. McElheny

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (NYT).—The microelectronic roller coaster, carrying prices down and down until only a handful of high-volume manufacturers survive, may be operating in the digital watch business even more ruthlessly than it did with pocket calculators.

In less than a year, as Texas Instruments Inc. cut the prices of some of the \$20 digital watches that had been the industry's mainstay, the price of a digital watch has fallen to less than \$10.

Meanwhile, the highest-volume traditional watchmaker of them all, Timex Corp., a private company whose worldwide sales exceeded \$400 million last year, began marketing large numbers of digital watches at prices below \$10.

The Timex effort was aided by such steps as the purchase last year of an RCA Corp. factory for making the constantly visible liquid-crystal displays that are beginning to overtake the competing, discontinuous displays of numbers that use light-emitting diodes.

According to James Berdell, a San Francisco analyst, Timex evidently realized that it could not afford not to make an all-out effort to seize a major share of the digital

watch business, since digital watches are becoming the world's cheapest way to tell time.

The competition has created heavy pressure on such semiconductor companies as Fairchild Camera & Instrument Corp., which has been making a major effort to build consumer awareness of its lines of digital watches, and National Semiconductor Corp., whose watch operations reportedly have been faltering.

Mr. Berdell, a semiconductor industry analyst for the firm of Robertson, Coleman, Siebel & Weiss, said in a telephone interview that "it's really going to come down to TI and Timex if you want my opinion."

The latest withdrawal from the digital watch field was that of Intel, which announced this month that it would wind up the operations of its subsidiary, Microma, Inc., and take an after-tax charge on earnings of \$1.4 million.

"When we acquired Microma, we thought that electronic watches and watch modules would be high-technology products strongly dependent on our semiconductor components," Mr. Berdell said.

Microma had been judged to have a better-than-average chance of surviving because it had concentrated from the begin-

ning on the liquid-crystal displays that provide the convenience of continuous indications of time.

Although the equipment for liquid-crystal displays is still more expensive than that for light-emitting diodes, the difference in price is growing smaller. A number of analysts expect that the number of liquid-crystal display watches sold will exceed light-emitting display watch sales as early as next year.

The relentless shakeout in the mass marketing of electronic watches derives largely from the fundamental economics of the business of turning out microcircuitry using what engineers call large-scale integration.

This jams a vast number of transistors and other devices for managing tiny amounts of electric current onto squares of silicon about a quarter of an inch on a side. Hundreds of such identical chips are laid down on wafers of silicon that today are commonly 3 or 4 inches in diameter. Then the wafers are sawed apart into individual chips.

By reducing the space the microcircuits occupy, the manufacturers make it possible for the tiny devices to carry out their operations more rapidly.

The work of designing such chips is expensive. Manufacturers constantly search for uses that will require thousands or hundreds of thousands of copies of the same design, so they push into one mass consumer industry after another.

## As Pace of Upturn Seen to Slow

## Debate Grows in U.S. on Need to Boost Economy

By Ronald L. Soble

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 21.—Slow but steady national economic growth is in store for the economy in the immediate months ahead.

That appears to be the view of many economists and businessmen who now believe that the threat of a new recession is a greater problem than another surge of double-digit inflation.

A major question, then, on the minds of many is whether the Carter administration will grow impatient with the pace of the recovery and seek new tax or spending stimulus for the economy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (UPI).—U.S. Steel Corp. filed a petition with the Treasury Department yesterday seeking relief from the dumping of certain Japanese carbon steel products in the United States.

The petition sought relief under an existing federal anti-dumping statute by imposition of special duties on Japanese steel, including structural, plate, hot and cold rolled sheet, galvanized sheet and welded standard pipe.

This became clear, one dealer stated, when the dollar posted "only a token move up" after the recent boost in U.S. interest rates. Such an increase normally would give a currency a bigger lift against the currencies of its trading partners.

The foreign exchange market's nervous attitude toward the dollar was reinforced today, dealers said, by the publication of the U.S. second quarter balance-of-payments figures.

Through exchange rates did not immediately react to the news, dealers emphasized that it provided further backing for the view that the dollar will weaken over the coming months to reflect the expected poor U.S. trade performance this year.

Speculation has also been rife in the foreign exchange market that the Swiss authorities would allow the franc eventually to reach par with the deutsche mark. The Swiss currency, dealers noted, has been moving gradually toward par with the mark for some time.

The Swiss franc rose to 0.9810 marks from 0.9806 marks late yesterday in London and 0.9823 marks about a month ago.

Against other major currencies the dollar was marginally lower in trading today.

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## U.S. Deficit Widens During Second Quarter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—The U.S. current account balance of payments deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted \$4.61 billion in the second quarter from \$4.16 billion in the first quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

A further increase in the trade deficit, to \$7.9 billion from \$7.1 billion, more than accounted for the widening of the deficit, despite the fact that net service receipts increased by \$400 million to \$4.5 billion.

Capital outflows in the second quarter increased by \$11.8 billion following a decline of \$300 million in the first quarter.

The Commerce Department said the shift in capital flows largely reflected higher outflows through bank lending as demand in international credit markets remained strong.

Net claims on foreigners rose by \$1.4 billion in the second quarter following a decline of \$3.4 billion in the first quarter.

Also, there was a substantial rise—to \$3.6 billion from \$400 million—in net capital outflows for U.S. direct investments overseas, mostly to petroleum affiliates.

Capital Inflows  
The Commerce Department said U.S. capital inflows rose to \$13 billion in the second quarter following a gain of \$2.5 billion in the first three months of the year.

Most of this increased inflow was due to a \$5-billion increase in net bank reported liabilities to foreigners and international organizations, which contrasted sharply with a \$4.3-billion outflow in the first quarter.

The shift was partly due to an increase in U.S. interest rates and a decline in rates overseas during the period.

The Commerce Department said foreign official assets in the United States, meanwhile, increased by \$6.9 billion following a gain of \$5.7 billion in the first quarter.

In the second quarter of 1978, the United States had a current account surplus of \$490 million although for the year as a whole there was a deficit of \$1.43 billion.

Prices Rise 0.3%  
Meanwhile, the Labor Department said the consumer price index rose 0.3 per cent in August on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Industrial Production  
Fall in Italy in July  
ROME, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Italian industrial production fell 7.7 per cent in July from the like month the year before, the government's Institute of Statistics said today.

The announcement said the general index of industrial production stood at 123.8 in July, down from 132.8 in July last year, with 1970 as the base year. It said the decrease affected almost all industries by various degrees.

Prices closed broadly lower on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The Amex index closed at 117.34, down 0.73.

Danish Prices Rise  
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21 (AP-DJ).—Danish consumer prices rose 0.9 per cent in August from July, the government's bureau of statistics announced. The end-of-August consumer price index was 276.1 against 273.6 for July (1964 equals 100).

Company Profit  
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BANCO DE BILBAO

## Witteveen to Quit As Head of IMF From Next Year

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP).—Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, announced today he will not be available for re-election when his term expires in 1978.

Mr. Witteveen's surprise announcement added a dramatic dimension to the IMF annual meeting which is scheduled to open here Monday to discuss ways to stimulate the world economy, curb inflation and reduce unemployment.

Mr. Witteveen made his announcement at a closed meeting of the fund's executive board. He said he was retiring "for personal reasons."

The former Dutch finance minister was elected for a five-year term on Sept. 1, 1973. His tenure expires on Aug. 31, 1978.

IMF sources said the 56-year-old Mr. Witteveen feels that a new team will keep him away too long from the Netherlands, where he still hopes to have a significant role in government.

## ADVERTISEMENT

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Amsterdam, September 7th, 1977.

Weekly net asset value

on September 19, 1977.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.  
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| - 1977 - | Stocks and | Sig. | 3 p.m. | Chrgs | - 1977 - | Stocks and | Sig. | 3 p.m. | Chrgs | - 1977 - | Stocks and | Sig. | 3 p.m. | Chrgs |
|----------|------------|------|--------|-------|----------|------------|------|--------|-------|----------|------------|------|--------|-------|
|          |            |      | Prev.  |       |          |            |      | Prev.  |       |          |            |      | Prev.  |       |

[illegible]

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## THE KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

**Abstract**

July 12, 1977

**Merrill Lynch International & Co.**

September, 1977

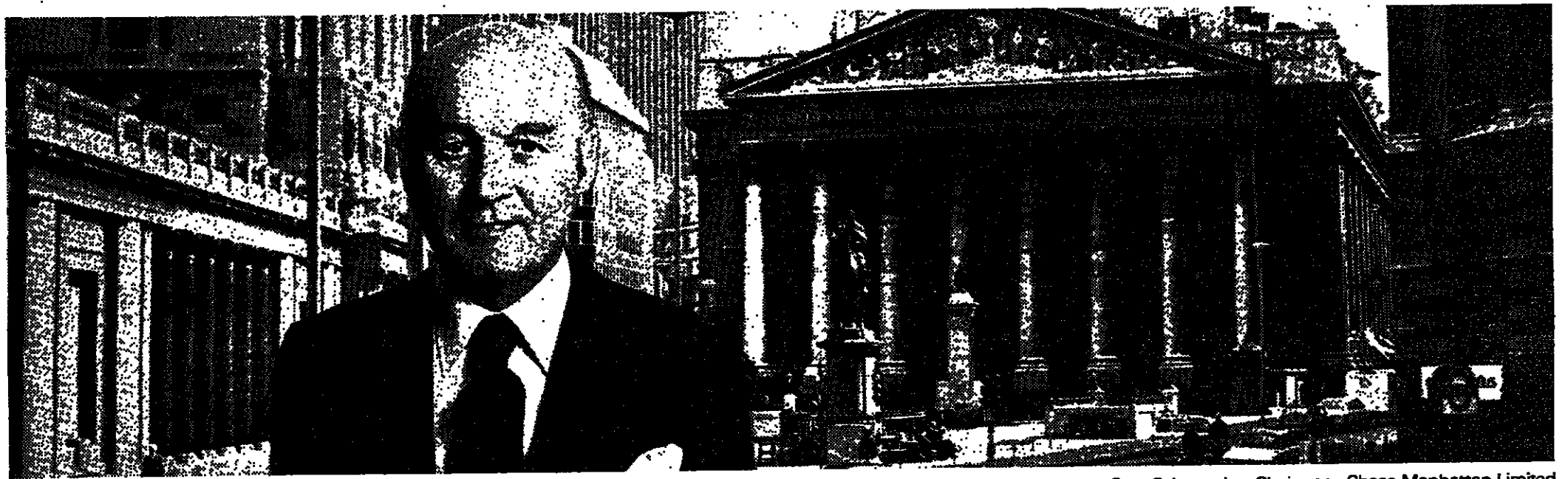


**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Sept. 21**[illegible]

## Additional Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

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Piraeus, Rome, Rotterdam, St. Helier, Salónica, Stuttgart, Vienna, Zurich.







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**Sales figures are unofficial.**  
 A—New company. B—Over 1 year. C—Over 2 years.  
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the following table are annual distributions based on the full year's earnings. Dividends are declared or stock dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes:  
 a—Annual rate. b—Interim rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in preceding year. e—Declared or paid in stock split. f—Declared in stock split. g—Paid this year. dividend omitted or deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. h—Dividend suspended. i—Dividend suspended with dividends in arrears. j—New issue. k—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. l—Paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. m—Ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. n—Ex-dividend. o—Ex-rights. p—Ex-rights. q—S-Sales. r—S-Sales. s—Ex-dividend. t—Called. u—When distributed. v—When issued. w—With warrants. x—Without warrants. y—Ex-distribution.  
 vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.  
 Year's high and low range does not include changes in price in the interim.  
 Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid the year's high range is shown in parentheses. The year's low range only.

| High Low Last Chgs |      |      |      | Closing Prices Sept. 20, 1977 |        |        |       | High Low Last Chgs |        |        |       | High Low Last Chgs |        |        |       |
|--------------------|------|------|------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| median futures     |      |      |      |                               |        |        |       | High Low Last Chgs |        |        |       | High Low Last Chgs |        |        |       |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 4320 Francana                 | 80 1/2 | 61 1/2 | - 1/2 | 50 Rothman         | 14 1/2 | 13 1/2 | - 1/2 | 400 South A        | 20 1/2 | 19 1/2 | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 7200 Franchise                | 100    | 61 1/2 | - 1/2 | 400 South B        | 20 1/2 | 19 1/2 | - 1/2 | 3000 Shell Can     | 15 1/2 | 15     | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 100 G M Ras                   | 130    | 37 1/2 | - 10  | 7500 Sheritt A     | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | - 1/2 | 7500 Sheritt B     | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 300 G Distrib A               | 510    | 51 1/2 | - 1/2 | 4000 Simons        | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | - 1/2 | 4000 Simons        | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 7200 G Distrib B              | 510    | 51 1/2 | - 1/2 | 4000 Simons        | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | - 1/2 | 4000 Simons        | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 225 G Oil Sals                | 52 1/2 | 6 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 730 GL Paper                  | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 100 G Oil Sals                | 52 1/2 | 6 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 100 Greyhound                 | 51 1/2 | 17     | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 Hambro C                 | 52 1/2 | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 2250 Hard Corp A              | 305    | 300    | - 5   | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 227 Hawker A                  | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 2014 Koller A                 | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 500 IAC                       | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 Indal                    | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 3402 Inter-City Gas           | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1750 Inter-City               | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 5770 Int Mount                | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 900 Inv Corp A                | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 900 Inv Corp A                | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 400 Inco A                    | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 400 Inco A                    | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 400 Inco A                    | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  | - 1/2 |
| 1000               | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 400 Inco A                    | 325    | 54 1/2 | - 1/2 | 2000 Slater Sh     | 3 1/2  | 3 1/2  |       |                    |        |        |       |

MONTREAL, Sept. 21 (Reuters).—Trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange was disrupted in the final hour by a power failure which affected most of the province of Quebec yesterday.

Closing prices and other trading information was unavailable due to the blackout, which occurred about 35 minutes before the market closed.

## Test #1

## Does the firm have enough stature to work with the Fed, the Treasury, and U.S. Government agencies?

Merrill Lynch Government Securities has played a leading role in developing and supporting many agency securities. Examples include GNMA Pass-Throughs, FNMA's, Federal Home Loan Bank bonds, and securities of The Farm Credit Banks.



## Test #4

## Does it make firm bids in good markets and bad?

In a month that included a good market (November, 1976), Merrill Lynch Government Securities had an average daily volume of \$2 billion. Even when things got tough (January, 1977), the figure was still impressive—\$1.8 billion.

## Test #3

**Does the firm offer direct access to primary money markets on a worldwide basis?**

**Merrill Lynch Government Securities deals with thousands of companies and institutions throughout the world. Not just those in or near major financial centers.**

## Test #5

**Does the firm have a distribution system that reaches out to Main Street, as well as Wall Street?**

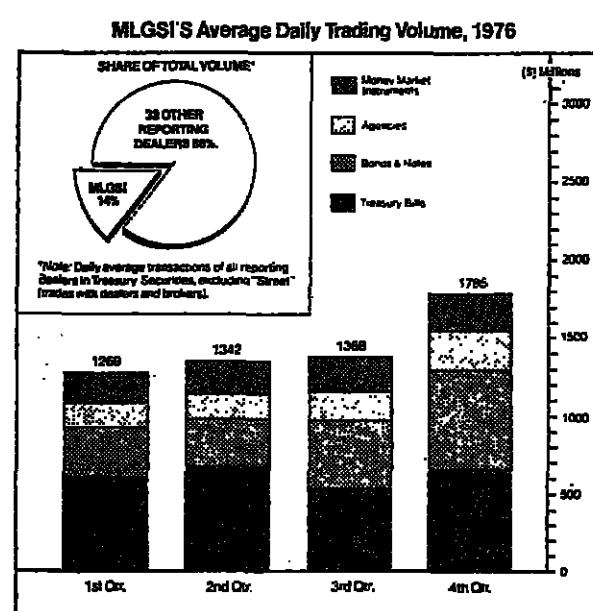
Merrill Lynch Government Securities has trained 222 Account Executives employed by various companies in the Merrill Lynch group.

Located in 94 offices throughout the world, these Account Executives apply their special expertise to all kinds of government securities and related instruments.

## Test #2

**Is the firm competitive enough to have an average trading volume of over \$14 billion a day?**

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